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Newport, March 21, 1806.

Mr. Randolph's Speech—entire.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, on Wednesday, the 5th inst. on Mr. Gregg's Resolutions relating to Great-Britain.

MR. J. RANDOLPH. I am extremely afraid, sir, that so far as it may depend on my acquaintance with details connected with the subject, I have very little right to address you, for in truth, I have not yet seen the documents from the treasury, which were called for some time ago, to direct the judgment of this house in the decision of the question now before you; and, indeed, after what I have this day heard I no longer require that document or any other document—indeed I do not know that I ever should have required it—to vote on the resolution of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. If I had entertained any doubts they would have been removed by the style in which the friends of the resolution have this morning discussed it. I am perfectly aware, that on entering upon this subject, we go into it manacled—hand-cuffed, and tongue-tied; gentlemen know that our lips are sealed, on subjects of momentous foreign relations, which are indissolubly linked with the present question, and which would serve to throw a great light on it in every respect relevant to it. I will, however, endeavour to hobble over the subject, as well as my fettered limbs and palsied tongue will enable me to do it.

I am not surprised to hear this resolution discussed by its friends as a war measure.—They say (it is true) that it is not a war measure: but they defend it on principles which would justify none but war measures, and seem pleased with the idea that it may prove the forerunner of war. If war is necessary—if we have reached this point, let us have war. But while I have life, I will never consent to these incipient war measures, which, in their commencement breathe nothing but peace, though they plunge us at last into war. It has been well observed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, behind me (Mr. J. Clay) that the situation of this nation in 1793, was in every respect different from that in which it finds itself in 1806.—Let me ask, too, if the situation of England is not since materially changed? Gentlemen, who, it would appear from their language, have not got beyond the horn-book of politics, talk of our ability to cope with the British navy, and tell us of the war of our revolution. What was the situation of Great-Britain then? She was then contending for the empire of the British channel, barely able to maintain a doubtful equality with her enemies, over whom she never gained the superiority until Rodney's victory of the 12th of April. What is her present situation? The combined fleets of France, Spain and Holland are dissipated, they no longer exist. I am surprised to hear men advocate these wild opinions, to see them goaded on by a spirit of mercantile avarice, straining their feeble strength, to excite the nation to war, when they have reached this stage of infatuation, that we are an overmatch for Great-Britain on the ocean. It is mere waste of time to reason with such persons. They do not deserve any thing like serious refutation. The proper arguments for such statesmen are a strait waistcoat, a dark room, water gruel, and depletion.

It has always appeared to me that there are three points to be considered, and maturely considered before we can be prepared to vote for the resolution of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. 1st. Our ability to contend with Great-Britain for the question in dispute: 2dly. The policy of such a contest: and 3dly. In case both these shall be settled affirmatively, the manner in which we can, with the greatest effect, react upon and annoy our adversary.

Now the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Crowninshield) has settled at a single sweep, to use one of his favourite expressions, not only that we are capable of contending with Great-Britain on the ocean but that we are actually her superior.—Whence does the gentleman deduce this inference? Because, truly, at that time when Great-Britain was not mistress of the ocean, when a North was her prime Minister and a Sandwich the first Lord of her Admiralty, when she was governed by a counting-house administration, privateers of this country trespassed on her commerce. So, too, did the cruizers of Dunkirk; at that day Suffrein held the mastery of the Indian seas.—But what is the case now? Do gentlemen remember the capture of Cornwallis on land because Dr. Grasse maintained the dominion of the ocean? To my mind no position is

more clear, than that if we go to war with Great-Britain, Charleston and Boston, the Chesapeake, and the Hudson, will be invested by British squadrons. Will you call on the Count de Grasse to relieve them, or shall we apply to Admiral Gravina, or Admiral Villeneuve to raise the blockade? But you have not only a prospect of gathering glory, and what seems to the gentleman from Massachusetts, much dearer, profit, by privateering, but you will be able to make a conquest of Canada and Nova Scotia. Indeed!—Then, Sir, we shall catch a Tartar. I confess, however, I have no desire to see the Senators and Representatives of the Canadian French, or of the Tories and refugees of Nova-Scotia sitting on this floor, or that of the other house.—To see them becoming members of the union, and participating equally in our political rights. And on what other principle would the gentleman from Massachusetts be for incorporating those provinces with us? Or on what other principle could it be done under the constitution? If the gentleman has no other bounty to offer us for going to war, than the incorporation of Canada and Nova-Scotia with the United States I am for remaining at peace.

What is the question in dispute? The carrying trade. What part of it? The fair the honest and the useful trade that is engaged in carrying our own productions to foreign markets, and bringing back their productions in exchange. No, Sir.—It is that carrying trade which covers enemy's property and carries the coffee and sugar, and other West-India products to the mother country. No, Sir, if this great agricultural nation is to be governed by Salem and Boston—New-York and Philadelphia, and Baltimore and Norfolk and Charleston, let gentlemen come out and say so; and let a committee of public safety be appointed from those towns to carry on the government. I for one, will not mortgage my property and my liberty to carry on this trade. The nation laid sixteen years ago, —I said so then,—and I say so now. It is not for the honest carrying trade of America, but for this mushroom, this fungus of war,—for a trade which as soon as the nations of Europe are at peace, will no longer exist, it is for this that the spirit of avaricious traffic would plunge us into war.

I am forcibly struck on this occasion by the recollection of a remark made by one of the ablest [if not the ablest] ministers that England ever produced. I mean Sir Robert Walpole, who said that the country gentlemen (poor meek soul!) came up every year to be sheared—that they laid mute and patient whilst their fleeces were taking off—but that if he touched a single bristle of the commercial interest, the whole slye was in an uproar. It was indeed shearing the hog—"great cry, and little wool."

But we are asked, are we willing to bend the neck to England; to submit to her outrages? No, Sir, I answer, that it will be time enough for us to tell gentlemen what we will do to vindicate the violation of our flag on the ocean, when they shall have told us what they have done in resentment of the violation of the actual territory of the United States by Spain—the true territory of the United States, not your new fangled country over the Mississippi, but the good old United States—where citizens have been taken, not from our ships, but from our actual territory. When gentlemen have taken the padlock from our mouths, I shall be ready to tell them what I will do, relative to our dispute with Britain, on the law of nations, on contraband, and such stuff.

I have another objection to this course of proceeding. Great-Britain, when she sees it, will say the American people have great cause of dissatisfaction with Spain. She will see by the documents furnished by the President, that Spain has outraged our territory, pirated upon our commerce, and imprisoned our citizens; and she will enquire what we have done? It is true, she will receive no answer, but she must know what we have not done. She will see that we have not repelled these outrages, nor made any addition to our army and navy, nor even classed the militia. No, Sir.—One of your militia generals in politics has marshalled a single brigade.

Although I have said it would be time enough to answer the question which gentlemen have put to me, when they shall have answered mine, yet as I do not like long prologues, I will give them an answer now. I will never consent to go to war for that which I cannot protect. I deem it no sacrifice of dignity to say to the Levantian of the deep—we are unable to contend with you in your own element, but if you come within our actual limits, we will shed our last drop of blood in their defence. In such an event I would feel, not reason, and obey an im-

pulse which never has—which never can deceive me.

France is at war with England—suppose her power on the continent of Europe no greater than it is on the ocean. How would she make her enemy feel it? There would be a perfect non-conductor between them. So with the United States and England—the (scarcely presents to us a vulnerable point. Her commerce is now carried on for the most part in fleets—where in single ships they are stout and well-armed—very different from the state of her trade during the American war, when her merchantmen became the prey of paltry privateers. Great-Britain has been too long at war with the three most powerful nations of Europe not to have learnt how to protect her trade. She can afford convoy to it all—she has 800 ships in commission, the navies of her enemies are annihilated. Thus this war has presented the new and curious political spectacle of a regular annual increase (and to an immense amount) of her imports and exports and tonnage and revenue, and all the insignia of accumulating wealth, whilst in every former war, without exception, these have suffered a greater or less diminution. And wherefore? Because she has driven France, Spain, and Holland from the ocean. Their marine is no more. I verily believe that ten English ships of the line would not decline a meeting with the combined fleets of those nations. I forewarn the gentleman from Massachusetts and his constituents of Salem, that all their golden hopes are vain. I forewarn them of the exposure of their trade beyond the Cape of Good-Hope (or now doubling it) to capture and confiscation—of their unprotected sea-port towns, exposed to contribution or bombardment. Are we to be legislated into war by a set of men, who in six weeks after its commencement may be compelled to take refuge with us up in the country. And for what? A mere fungus, a mushroom production of war in Europe, which will disappear with the first return of peace—an unfair trade. For is there a man so credulous as to believe, that we possess a capital not only equal to what may be called our own proper trade, but large enough also to transmit to the respective parent states the vast and wealthy products of the French, Spanish and Dutch colonies? 'Tis beyond the belief of any rational being.—But this is not my only objection to entering upon this naval warfare. I am averse to a naval war with any nation whatever. I was opposed to the naval war of the last administration, and I am as ready to oppose a naval war of the present administration, should they meditate such a measure. What! shall this great Mammoth of the American forest leave his native garment and plunge into the water in a mad contest with the shark. Let him beware that his proboscis is not bitten off in the engagement. Let him stay on shore—and not be excited by the muscles and periwinkles on the strand, or political bears, in a boat, to venture on the perils of the deep. Gentlemen say will you not protect your violated rights? and I say why take to water, where you can neither fight nor swim. Look at France—see her vessels stealing from port to port, on her own coast—and remember that she is the first military power of the earth, and as a naval people second only to England.—Take away the British navy, and France to-morrow is the tyrant of the ocean.

This brings me to the second point.—How far is it politic in the United States to throw their weight into the scale of France at this moment:—from whatever motive to aid the views of her gigantic ambition—to make her mistress of the sea and land—to jeopardise the liberties of mankind. Sir, you may help to crush Great-Britain, you may assist in breaking down her naval dominion; but you cannot succeed to it. The iron sceptre of the ocean will pass into his hands who wears the iron crown of the land. You may then expect a new code of maritime law.—Where will you look for redress? I can tell the gentleman from Massachusetts, that there is nothing in his rail of three that will save us, even although he should out-do himself, and exceed the financial ingenuity which he so memorably displayed on a recent occasion. No, Sir.—Let the battle of Actium be once fought, and the whole line of sea-coast will be at the mercy of the conqueror. The Atlantic, deep and wide as it is, will prove just as good a barrier against his ambition, if directed against you, as the Mediterranean to the power of the Cæsars. Do I mean (when I say so) to crouch to the invader? No.—I will meet him at the water's edge, and fight every inch of ground from thence to the mountains, from the mountains to the Mississippi. But after tamely submitting to an outrage on your domicile, will you butly, and look pig, at an insult on your flag, 3,000 miles off?

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MR. J. RANDOLPH. I am extremely afraid, sir, that so far as it may depend on my acquaintance with details connected with the subject, I have very little right to address you, for in truth, I have not yet seen the documents from the treasury, which were called for some time ago, to direct the judgment of this house in the decision of the question now before you; and, indeed, after what I have this day heard I no longer require that document or any other document—indeed I do not know that I ever should have required it—to vote on the resolution of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. If I had entertained any doubts they would have been removed by the style in which the friends of the resolution have this morning discussed it. I am perfectly aware, that on entering upon this subject, we go into it manacled—hand-cuffed, and tongue-tied; gentlemen know that our lips are sealed, on subjects of momentous foreign relations, which are indissolubly linked with the present question, and which would serve to throw a great light on it in every respect relevant to it. I will, however, endeavour to hobble over the subject, as well as my fettered limbs and palsied tongue will enable me to do it.

I am not surprised to hear this resolution discussed by its friends as a war measure.—They say (it is true) that it is not a war measure: but they defend it on principles which would justify none but war measures, and seem pleased with the idea that it may prove the forerunner of war. If war is necessary—if we have reached this point, let us have war. But while I have life, I will never consent to these incipient war measures, which, in their commencement breathe nothing but peace, though they plunge us at last into war. It has been well observed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, behind me (Mr. J. Clay) that the situation of this nation in 1793, was in every respect different from that in which it finds itself in 1806.—Let me ask, too, if the situation of England is not since materially changed? Gentlemen, who, it would appear from their language, have not got beyond the horn-book of politics, talk of our ability to cope with the British navy, and tell us of the war of our revolution. What was the situation of Great-Britain then? She was then contending for the empire of the British channel, barely able to maintain a doubtful equality with her enemies, over whom she never gained the superiority until Rodney's victory of the 12th of April. What is her present situation? The combined fleets of France, Spain and Holland are dissipated, they no longer exist. I am surprised to hear men advocate these wild opinions, to see them goaded on by a spirit of mercantile avarice, straining their feeble strength, to excite the nation to war, when they have reached this stage of infatuation, that we are an overmatch for Great-Britain on the ocean. It is mere waste of time to reason with such persons. They do not deserve any thing like serious refutation. The proper arguments for such statesmen are a strait waistcoat, a dark room, water gruel, and depletion.

It has always appeared to me that there are three points to be considered, and maturely considered before we can be prepared to vote for the resolution of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. 1st. Our ability to contend with Great-Britain for the question in dispute: 2dly. The policy of such a contest: and 3dly. In case both these shall be settled affirmatively, the manner in which we can, with the greatest effect, react upon and annoy our adversary.

Now the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Crowninshield) has settled at a single sweep, to use one of his favourite expressions, not only that we are capable of contending with Great-Britain on the ocean, but that we are actually her superior.—Whence does the gentleman deduce this inference? Because, truly, at that time when Great-Britain was not mistress of the ocean, when a North was her prime Minister and a Sandwich the first Lord of her Admiralty, when she was governed by a counting-house administration, privateers of this country trespassed on her commerce. So, too, did the cruizers of Dunkirk; at that day Suffrein held the mastery of the Indian seas.—But what is the case now? Do gentlemen remember the capture of Cornwallis on land because De Grasse maintained the dominion of the ocean? To my mind no position is

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What is the question in dispute? The carrying trade. What part of it? The fair the honest and the useful trade that is engaged in carrying our own productions to foreign markets, and bringing back their productions in exchange. No, Sir.—It is that carrying trade which covers enemy's property and carries the coffee and sugar, and other West-India products to the mother country. No, Sir, if this great agricultural nation is to be governed by Salem and Boston—New-York and Philadelphia, and Baltimore and Norfolk and Charleston, let gentlemen come out and say so; and let a committee of public safety be appointed from those towns to carry on the government. I for one, will not mortgage my property and my liberty to carry on this trade. The nation said sixteen years ago, —I said so then,—and I say so now. It is not for the honest carrying trade of America, but for this mushroom, this fungus of war,—for a trade which as soon as the nations of Europe are at peace, will no longer exist, it is for this that the spirit of avaricious traffic would plunge us into war.

I am forcibly struck on this occasion by the recollection of a remark made by one of the ablest (if not the honestest) ministers that England ever produced. I mean Sir Robert Walpole, who said that the country gentlemen (poor meek souls!) came up every year to be sheared—that they laid mute and patient whilst their fleeces were taking off—but that if he touched a single bristle of the commercial interest, the whole fye was in an uproar. It was indeed shearing the hog—"great cry, and little wool."

But we are asked, are we willing to bend the neck to England; to submit to her outrages? No, Sir, I answer, that it will be time enough for us to tell gentlemen what we will do to vindicate the violation of our flag on the ocean, when they shall have told us what they have done, in resentment of the violation of the actual territory of the United States by Spain—the true territory of the United States, not your new fangled country over the Mississippi, but the good old United States—part of Georgia, of the old thirteen States—where citizens have been taken, not from our ships, but from our actual territory. When gentlemen have taken the padlock from our mouths, I shall be ready to tell them what I will do, relative to our dispute with Britain, on the law of nations, on contraband, and such stuff.

I have another objection to this course of proceeding. Great-Britain, when she sees it, will say the American people have great cause of dissatisfaction with Spain. She will see by the documents furnished by the President, that Spain has outraged our territory, pirated upon our commerce, and imprisoned our citizens; and she will enquire what we have done? It is true, she will receive no answer, but she must know what we have not done. She will see that we have not repelled these outrages, nor made any addition to our army and navy, nor even classed the militia. No, Sir.—One of your militia generals in politics has marshalled a single brigade.

Although I have said it would be time enough to answer the question which gentlemen have put to me, when they shall have answered mine, yet as I do not like long prologues, I will give them an answer now. I will never consent to go to war for that which I cannot protect. I deem it no sacrifice of dignity to say to the Leviathan of the deep—we are unable to contend with you in your own element, but if you come within our actual limits, we will shed our last drop of blood in their defence. In such an event I would feel, not reason, and obey an im-

pulse which never has—which never can deceive me.

France is at war with England—suppose her power on the continent of Europe no greater than it is on the ocean. How would she make her enemy feel it? There would be a perfect non-conductor between them. So with the United States and England—the scarcely presents to us a vulnerable point. Her commerce is now carried on for the most part in fleets—where in single ships they are stout and well-armed—very different from the state of her trade during the American war, when her merchantmen became the prey of paltry privateers. Great-Britain has been too long at war with the three most powerful nations of Europe not to have learnt how to protect her trade. She can afford convoy to it all—she has 800 ships in commission, the navies of her enemies are annihilated. Thus this war has presented the new and curious political spectacle of a regular annual increase (and to an immense amount) of her imports and exports and tonnage and revenue, and all the insignia of accumulating wealth, whilst in every former war, without exception, these have suffered a greater or less diminution. And wherefore? Because she has driven France, Spain, and Holland from the ocean. Their marine is no more. I verily believe that ten English ships of the line would not decline a meeting with the combined fleets of those nations. I forewarn the gentleman from Massachusetts and his constituents of Salem, that all their golden hopes are vain. I forewarn them of the exposure of their trade beyond the Cape of Good-Hope (or now doubling it) to capture and confiscation—of their unprotected sea-port towns, exposed to contribution or bombardment. Are we to be legislated into war by a set of men, who in six weeks after its commencement may be compelled to take refuge with us up in the country. And for what? A mere fungus, a mushroom production of war in Europe, which will disappear with the first return of peace—an unfair trade. For is there a man so credulous as to believe, that we possess a capital not only equal to what may be called our own proper trade, but large enough also to transmit to the respective parent states the vast and wealthy products of the French, Spanish and Dutch colonies? 'Tis beyond the belief of any rational being.—But this is not my only objection to entering upon this naval warfare. I am averse to a naval war with any nation whatever. I was opposed to the naval war of the last administration, and I am as ready to oppose a naval war of the present administration, should they meditate such a measure. What! shall this great Mammoth of the American forest leave his native garment and plunge into the water in a mad contest with the shark. Let him beware that his proboscis is not bitten off in the engagement. Let him slay on shore—and not be excited by the muscles and periwinkles on the strand, or political bears, in a boat, to venture on the perils of the deep. Gentlemen say will you not protect your violated rights? and I say why take to water, where you can neither fight nor swim. Look at France—see her vessels stealing from port to port, on her own coast—and remember that she is the first military power of the earth, and as a naval people second only to England.—Take away the British navy, and France to-morrow is the tyrant of the ocean.

This brings me to the second point.—How far is it politic in the United States to throw their weight into the scale of France at this moment:—from whatever motive to aid the views of her gigantic ambition—to make her mistress of the sea and land—to jeopardize the liberties of mankind. Sir, you may help to crush Great-Britain, you may assist in breaking down her naval dominion; but you cannot succeed to it. The iron sceptre of the ocean will pass into his hands who wears the iron crown of the land. You may then expect a new code of maritime law.—Where will you look for redress? I can tell the gentleman from Massachusetts, that there is nothing in his rail of three that will save us, even although he should out-do himself, and exceed the financial ingenuity which he so memorably displayed on a recent occasion. No, Sir.—Let the battle of Actium be once fought, and the whole line of sea-coast will be at the mercy of the conqueror. The Atlantic, deep and wide as it is, will prove just as good a barrier against his ambition, if directed against you, as the Mediterranean to the power of the Cæsars. Do I mean (when I say so) to crouch to the invader? No.—I will meet him at the water's edge, and fight every inch of ground from thence to the mountains, from the mountains to the Mississippi. But after tamely submitting to an outrage on your domicile, will you butly, and look big, at an insult on your flag, 3,000 miles off?

But, Sir, I have a yet more cogent reason against going to war, for the honour of the flag in the narrow seas, or any other maritime punctilio. It springs from my attachment to the principles of the government under which I live. I declare, in the face of day, that this government was not instituted, for the purposes of offensive war. No. It was framed, to use its own language, for the common defence, and the general welfare, which are inconsistent with offensive war. I call that offensive war, which goes out of our jurisdiction and limits, for the attainment or protection of objects, not within those limits and that jurisdiction. As in 1798, I was opposed to this species of warfare, because I believed it would raise the constitution to the very foundation, so in 1806 am I opposed to it, and on the same grounds. No sooner do you put the constitution to this use, to a test which it is by no means calculated to endure, than its incompetency to such purposes becomes manifest and apparent to all. I fear if you go into a foreign war for a circuitous unfair carrying trade, you will come out without your constitution. Have you not contractors enough, yet in this House? Or do you want to be over-run and devoured by commissaries and all the vermin of contract? I fear Sir, that what are called the energy men will rise up again—men who will burn the parchment. We shall be told that our government is too free—or as they would say weak and inefficient. Much virtue, Sir, in terms.—That we must give the President power to call forth the resources of the nation—that is to fish the last shilling from our pockets, to drain the last drop of blood from our veins. I am against giving this power to any man, be he who he may.—The American people must either withhold this power or resign their liberties. There is no other alternative. Nothing but the most imperious necessity will justify such a grant—and is there a powerful enemy at our doors? You may begin with a First Consul—from that Chrysalis state he soon becomes an Emperor. You have your choice. It depends upon your election whether you will be a free, happy and united people at home, or the light of your executive majesty shall beam across the Atlantic in one general blaze of the public liberty.

For my part I never will go to war but in self-defence. I have no desire for conquests no ambition to possess Nova-Scotia—I hold the liberties of this people at a higher rate.—Much more am I indisposed to war, when among the first means for carrying it on, I see gentlemen propose the confiscation of debts due by government to individuals. Does a bona fide creditor know who holds his paper? Dare any honest man ask himself the question? 'Tis hard to say whether such principles are more detestably dishonest than they are weak and foolish. What, Sir, will you go about with proposals for opening a loan in one hand, and a sponge for the national debt in the other. If on a late occasion you could not borrow at a less rate of interest than 8 per cent. when the government avowed that they would pay to the last shilling of the public liability, at what price do you expect to raise money with an avowal of these nefarious opinions. God help you! if these are your ways and means for carrying on war—if your finances are in the hands of such a chancellor of the exchequer. Because a man can take an observation, and keep a log-book and a reckoning, can navigate a cock-boat to the West-Indies or the East, shall he aspire to navigate the great vessel of State—to stand at the helm of public councils?—No *Suto ultra crepidam*. What are you going to war for? For the carrying trade. Already you possess seven-eighths of it. What is the object in dispute. The fair honest trade that exchanges the produce of our soil for foreign articles for home consumption? Not at all. You are called upon to sacrifice this necessary branch of your navigation and the great agricultural interest, whose hand-maid it is—to jeopardise your best interests, for a circuitous commerce, for the fraudulent protection of belligerent property under your neutral flag—Will you be goaded by the dreaming calculations of insatiate avarice to stake your all for the protection of this trade. I do not speak of the probable effects of war on the price of our produce.—Severely as we must feel, we may scuffle through it. I speak of its reaction on the constitution. You may go to war for this excrecence of the carrying trade—and make peace at the expense of the constitution. Your executive will Lord it over you, and you must make the best terms with the conqueror that you can. But the gentleman from Pennsylvania. Mr. Gregg, tells you that he is for acting in this, as in all things; uninfluenced by the opinion of any minister whatever, foreign, or, I presume domestic. On this point, I am willing to meet the gentleman, am unwilling to be dictated by any minister at home or abroad. Is he willing to act on the same independent footing? I have before protested, and I again protest against secret irresponsible, over-ruling influence. The first question I asked when I saw the gentleman's resolution was, "is this a measure of the cabinet?" Not of an open declared cabinet, but of an invisible, infernal, unconstitutional cabinet—without responsibility, unknown to the constitution.—I speak of back stairs influence—of men who bring messages to this house, which although they do not appear on the journals, govern its decisions. Sir, the first question that I

asked on the subject of British relations was, what is the opinion of the cabinet?—What measures will they recommend to Congress? (Well knowing that whatever measures we might take they must execute them—and therefore that we should have their opinion on the subject.)—My answer was (and from a cabinet minister too) "there is no longer any cabinet." Subsequent circumstances, Sir, have given me a personal knowledge of the fact. It needs no commentary.

But the gentleman has told you that we ought to go to war, if for nothing else, for the fur trade. Now, Sir, the people on whose support he seemed to calculate, follow (let me tell him) a better business, and let me add that whilst men are happy at home reaping their own fields, the fruits of their labor and industry, there is little danger of their being induced to go 16 or 1700 miles in pursuit of beavers, raccoons or opossums—much less of going to war for the privilege. They are better employed where they are. This trade, Sir, may be important to Britain, to nations who have exhausted every resource of industry at home—bowed down by taxation and wretchedness. Let them, in God's name, if they please, follow the fur-trade. They may, for me, catch every beaver in North-America. Yes, Sir, our people have a better occupation—a safe, profitable, honorable employment. Whilst they should be engaged in distant regions in hunting the beaver, they dread lest those whose natural prey they are, should begin to hunt them—should pillage their property, and assassinate their constitution. Instead of these wild schemes, pay off your debt, instead of prating about its confiscation. Do not, I beseech you, expose at once your knavery and your folly. You have more lands than you know what to do with—you have lately paid 15 millions for yet more. Go and work them—and cease to alarm the people, with the cry of wolf, until they become deaf to your voice, or at least laugh at you.

Mr. Chairman, if I felt less regard for what I deem the best interests of this nation than for my own reputation. I should not on this day, have offered to address you; but would have waited to come out, bedecked with flowers and bouquets of rhetoric, in a set speech. But, Sir, I dreaded lest a tone might be given to the mind of the committee—they will pardon me; but I did fear, from all that I could see, or hear, that they might be prejudiced by its advocates, (under pretence of protecting our commerce) in favour of this ridiculous and preposterous project—I rose, Sir, for one to plead guilty—to declare in the face of day that I will not go to war for this carrying trade. I will agree to pass for an idiot if this is not the public sentiment, and you will find it to your coil, begin the war when you will.

Gentlemen talk of 1793. They might as well go back to the Trojan war. What was your situation then? Then every heart beat high with sympathy for France, for *Republican France*! I am not prepared to say, with my friend from Pennsylvania, that we were all ready to draw our swords in her cause. But I affirm that we were prepared to have gone great lengths. I am not ashamed to pay this compliment to the hearts of the American people, even if at the expense of their understandings. It was a noble and generous sentiment which nations like individuals, are never the worse for having felt.

They were, I repeat it, ready to make great sacrifices to France. And why ready? Because she was fighting the battles of the human race against the combined enemies of their liberty—because she was performing the part which Great-Britain now, in fact, sustains—forming the only bulwark against universal dominion. Knock away her navy, and where are you? Under the naval despotism of France, unchecked and unqualified by any antagonizing military power, at best but a change of masters. The tyrant of the ocean, and the tyrant of the land is one and the same, lord of all and who shall say him nay, or wherefore dost thou this thing? Give to the tiger the properties of the shark, and there is no longer safety for the beasts of the forest or the fishes of the sea. Where was this high anti-Britannic spirit of the gentleman from Pennsylvania? when his vote would have put an end to the British treaty that pestilential source of evil to this country? and at a time, too, when it was not less the interest than the sentiment of this people to pull down Great-Britain and exalt France. Then, when the gentleman might have acted with effect, he could not scrow his courage to the sticking place. Then England was combined in what has proved a feeble, inefficient coalition, but which gave just cause of alarm to every friend of freedom—Now the liberties of the human race are threatened by a single power, more formidable than the coalited world, to whose utmost ambition, vast as it is, the naval force of Great-Britain forms the only obstacle.

I am perfectly sensible and ashamed of the trespass I am making on the patience of the committee—but as I know not whether it will be in my power to trouble them again on this subject, I must beg leave to continue my crude and desultory observations. I am not ashamed to confess that they are so.

At the commencement of this session we received a printed message from the President of the United States, breathing a great deal of national honour and indignation at the outrages we had endured, particularly from

Spain. She was specially named and painted at. She had pirated upon your commerce, imprisoned your citizens, violated your neutral territory; invaded the very limits solemnly established between the two nations, by the treaty of San Lorenzo. Some of the state legislatures, (among others the very state of which the gentleman from Pennsylvania relies for support,) sent forward resolutions pledging their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, in support of any measures you might take in vindication of your injured rights. Well, Sir, what have you done?—gone to some expense of printing and stationery—mere pen, ink and paper, and that's all. Like true political quacks, you deal only in handbills and nostrums. Sir, I blush to see the record of our proceedings, they resemble nothing but the advertisements of patent medicines. Here you have "the Worm Destroying Lozenges," there "Church's Cough Drops,"—and to crown the whole, "Sloan's vegetable Specific," an infallible remedy for all nervous disorders and vertiges of brain-ick politicians—each man earnestly adjuring you to give his medicine only a fair trial. If indeed these wonder-working nostrums could perform but one half of what they promise, there is little danger of our dying a political death, at this time at least. But, Sir, in politics as in physic, the Doctor is oft times the most dangerous disease—and this I take to be our case at present.

But Sir, why do I talk of Spain? There are no longer Pyrenees. There exists no such nation—no such being as a Spanish king, or ministers. It is a mere juggle played off for the benefit of those who put the mechanism into motion. You know, Sir, that you have no differences with Spain—that she is the passive tool of a superior power, to whom at this moment you are crouching. Are your differences indeed with Spain? And where are you going to send your political panace, resolutions and handbills excepted, your sole arcanum of government—your king cure-all?—To Madrid? No—You are not such quacks as not to know where the shoe pinches—to Paris. You know at least where the disease lies, and there you apply your remedy. When the nation anxiously demands the result of your deliberations, you hang your head and blush to tell. *You are afraid to tell*. Your mouth is hermetically sealed. Your honor has received a wound which must not take air.—Gentlemen dare not come forward and avow their work, much less defend it in the presence of the nation. Give them all they ask, that Spain exists, and what then? After shrinking from the Spanish jackall do you presume to bully the British lion. But here the secret comes out. Britain is your rival in trade, and governed as you are by compting-house politicians, you would sacrifice the paramount interest of the country, to wound that rival. For Spain and France you are carriers—and from good customers every indignity is to be endured. And what is the nature of this trade? Is it that carrying trade which sends abroad the flour, tobacco, cotton, beef, pork, fish and lumber of this country, and brings back in return foreign articles necessary for our existence, or comfort? No, Sir, 'tis a trade carried on, the Lords knows where, or by whom;—now doubling Cape Horn, now the Cape of Good Hope. I do not say that there is no profit in it—for it would not then be pursued—but 'tis a trade that tends to assimilate our manners and government to those of the most corrupt countries of Europe. Yes, Sir, and when a question of great national magnitude presents itself to you, causes those who now prate about national honor and spirit to pocket any insult, to consider it as a mere matter of debt and credit, a business of profit and loss—and nothing else.

(To be concluded in the next Mercury.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

By an arrival at New York from Liverpool. London dates to Feb. 15, 1806; five days later than before received.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

A RUSSIAN official account, under the signature of Prince Dolgorouki, contradicts in several material points, the French bulletins. He denies making any requisitions to Bonaparte; nor did he volunteer any political observations. The battle of Wischau (or Austerlitz,) he declares to be misrepresented by the French;—and that the story of the soldiers drowned in the lakes, was false and ridiculous. The lake was frozen over; and not one man could have drowned himself, had he been ever so well inclined so to do.

Another Russian official account of the battle of Austerlitz, states the Russian force to amount to no more than 50,000 of every rank under arms; and the Austrians at 25,000; and that the French had a superiority of from 15 to 20,000; having been joined the night previous to the battle, by Bernadotte's division. The Russian loss is stated at 10,000 killed, wounded and prisoners; and that they kept possession of more than 200 cannon. Six of their Generals only fell into the hands of the French, five of whom were wounded. The Princes Reppin, Gallizin and Sibirsky were not Generals.

No new event of much importance has occurred on the continent.—But the extinction of the Neapolitan dynasty, and the erection of a branch of the Napoleon, in its stead, was not relinquished. On the 10th January, Massena's army was at Spoleto, well on its way towards Naples, with the means and the will to make an intire conquest of the Kingdom. One of the "Imperial family" is to have the credit of the conquest.

The measures which our Ministry are about to pursue, have not yet been developed. Many conjectures are sported. By some, a negotiation of a general peace is expected immediately; while others maintain that the war system will be prosecuted on a new and enlarged plan.—That for this purpose all the half way measures of the late Ministry, are to be abandoned, and the disposable regular force of the Kingdom greatly augmented. It is known, however, that the Ministry are in busy consultation on their measures.

Mr. Fox has been unanimously re-elected Representative for Westminster. In his address to his constituents from the hustings, he observed that though "the prospect of affairs abroad, a department particularly assigned to his care, was indeed melancholy, he was gratified and cheered by the reflection, that the spirit, patriotism, resources and unanimity of the country, were far superior to the utmost perils of the present crisis; and that when properly estimated, they could not fail in banishing despondence and inspiring vigor and confidence."

Bonaparte has adopted all the children of his troops killed at Austerlitz.—They are to be supported and educated at the public expense; and to take the name of Napoleon. The widows made by that battle are to be pensioned at the expense of the German Empire.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 20, 1806.
BLESSED FRUITS,
From Mr. Jefferson's Land of Promise.

A LETTER from Judge Rodney, dated Natchez, Feb. 18th, 1806, to a gentleman in this city, states in substance, that the Spanish Governor, and his people, having been ordered to desist from their surveys, and to quit the American territory, had resisted, but were compelled to retire; that collecting a reinforcement of 500 horse, they returned two days afterwards, when an action ensued, between them and the American troops, under Capt. Porter, in which the Spaniards were beaten, and again forced to retire.

So much for the undervalued purchase of a trackless wilderness, and so much for the bargain-making policy of our consummate Cabinet.

Thus War, which the Constitution says, shall be declared by Congress, has taken place, if the above information be correct, on the simple authority of our warlike executive, who may now prepare additional instructions for his Extraordinary Envoy to the Court of Madrid, as he will have something more to do, than merely disburse the money of the United States, in a second purchase of waste lands, without boundary, and without title.

Extract of a letter from the town of Washington, Mississippi Territory, dated Feb. 18; to a gentleman in this city.

"Lieut. Burke, paymaster to our regular troops in this country, recently returned from Nachitona, arrived here last evening from Fort-Adams. He informs us, that the Spanish commandant at Pachidora, came on to Nachitona with the Marquis de Casa Calvo, when Capt. Porter, our commandant there, ordered them both out of the territory, ceded to the United States, which the commandant refused to comply with. Whereupon Capt. Porter proceeded with a strong party against the Spanish posts, drove the Spaniards from them, and pursued them over the Sabene river. That after this news arrived, a second person brought intelligence, that a party of 500 Spanish horse had arrived to reinforce the posts that a severe engagement had taken place between them and Capt. Porter, and that the Spaniards had been routed. This news is true; as Capt. Porter was determined to force the Spaniards over the Sabene river."

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 25.

In the ship Remittance, from London, came passenger Capt. Benjamin Law, master of the ship Diligence, who left this port on the 19th of November last, bound to Hull, and arrived in the Downs, on the 24th Dec. there took a pilot for Hull, and on the night of the 26th in a severe gale, his ship struck on Harboro beach, near Yarmouth, and was totally lost. All hands got into the tops for the preservation of their lives, and there lashed themselves, the sea making a complete breach over them. In the morning they discovered that one of the crew had perished, from the extremity of the weather; and in the course of the day ROBERT WILSON, chief mate, a native of Newport, Rhode-Island, despairing of relief, took to the boat with two of the crew, which instantly upset.

But, Sir, I have a yet more cogent reason against going to war, for the honour of the flag in the narrow seas, or any other maritime predilection. It springs from my attachment to the principles of the government under which I live. I declare, in the face of day, that this government was not instituted, for the purposes of offensive war. No. It was aimed, to use its own language, for the common defence, and the general welfare, which are inconsistent with offensive war. call that offensive war, which goes out of its jurisdiction and limits, for the attainment of protection of objects, not within those limits and that jurisdiction. As in 1793, I was opposed to this species of warfare, because I believed it would raise the constitution to the very foundation, so in 1806 I opposed to it, and on the same grounds. Sooner do you put the constitution to this test, to a test which it is by no means calculated to endure, than its incompetency to such purposes becomes manifest and apparent to all. I fear if you go into a foreign war for circuitous unfair carrying trade, you will be out without your constitution. Have you not contractors enough yet in this case? Or do you want to be over-run and vowed by commissaries and all the vermin contractors. I fear Sir, that what are called energy men will rise up again—men who will burn the parchment. We shall be told that our government is too free—or as they could say weak and inefficient. Much virtue, Sir, in terms.—That we must give the President power to call forth the resources of the nation—that is to fish the last shilling from our pockets, to drain the last drop of blood from our veins. I am against giving this power to any man, be he who he may.—The American people must either withhold power or resign their liberties. There is no other alternative. Nothing but the most imperious necessity will justify such a grant—and is there a powerful enemy at our doors? You may begin with a First Consul—om that Chrysalis state he soon becomes an emperor. You have your choice. It depends upon your election whether you will be a free, happy and united people at home. The light of your executive majesty shall beam across the Atlantic in one general use of the public liberty.

For my part I never will go to war but in self-defence. I have no desire for conquests or ambition to possess Nova-Scotia—I hold the liberties of this people at a higher rate.—Such more am I indisposed to war, when among the first means for carrying it on, I see gentlemen propose the confiscation of debts by government to individuals. Does a man hide creditor know who holds his paper? Are any honest man ask himself the question? 'Tis hard to say whether such principles are more detestably dishonest than they are weak and foolish. What, Sir, will you go about with proposals for opening a loan in one hand, and a sponge for the national debt in the other. If on a late occasion you could not borrow at a less rate of interest than 8 per cent. when the government avowed that they would pay to the last shilling of the public liability, at what price do you expect to raise money with an avowal of these nefarious opinions. God help you! if these are your ways and means for carrying on war—if your finances are in the hands of such a chancellor of the exchequer. Because a man can take an observation, and keep a log-book and a reckoning, can navigate a cock-boat to the West-Indies or the East, shall he aspire to navigate the great vessel of State—to stand at the helm of public councils?—*Ne Suto lra crepidam.* What are you going to war for? For the carrying trade. Already you possess seven-eighths of it. What is the object in dispute. The fair honest trade that exchanges the produce of our soil for foreign articles for home consumption? Not at all. You are called upon to sacrifice this necessary branch of your navigation and the great agricultural interest, whose hand-maid it is—to jeopardize your best interests, for a circuitous commerce, for the fraudulent protection of belligerent property under your neutral flag.—Will you be goaded by the dreaming calculations of insatiate avarice to stake your all for the protection of this trade. I do not speak of the probable effects of war on the price of our produce.—Severely as we must feel, we may scuffle through it. I speak of its reaction on the constitution. You may go to war for this excrecence of the carrying trade—and make peace at the expense of the constitution. Your executive will Lord it over you, and you must make the best terms with the conqueror that you can. But the gentleman from Pennsylvania. Mr. Gregg, tells you that he is for acting in this, as in all things, uninfluenced by the opinion of any minister whatever, foreign, or, I presume domestic. On this point, I am willing to meet the gentleman, am unwilling to be dictated by any minister at home or abroad. Is he willing to act on the same independent footing? I have before protested, and I again protest against secret irresponsible, over-ruling influence. The first question I asked when I saw the gentleman's resolution was, "is this a measure of the cabinet?" Not of an open declared cabinet, but of an invisible, inscrutable, unconstitutional cabinet—without responsibility, unknown to the constitution.—I speak of back stairs influence—of men who bring messages to this house, which although they do not appear on the journals, govern his decisions. Sir, the first question that I

asked on the subject of British relations was, what is the opinion of the cabinet?—What measures will they recommend to Congress? (Well knowing that whatever measures we might take they must execute them—and therefore that we should have their opinion on the subject)—My answer was (and from a cabinet minister too) "there is no longer any cabinet." Subsequent circumstances, Sir, have given me a personal knowledge of the fact. It needs no commentary.

But the gentleman has told you that we ought to go to war, if for nothing else, for the fur trade. Now, Sir, the people on whose support he seemed to calculate, follow (let me tell him) a better business, and let me add that whilst men are happy at home reaping their own fields, the fruits of their labor and industry, there is little danger of their being induced to go 16 or 1700 miles in pursuit of beavers, raccoons or opossums—much less of going to war for the privilege. They are better employed where they are. This trade, Sir, may be important to Britain, to nations who have exhausted every resource of industry at home—bowed down by taxation and wretchedness. Let them, in God's name, if they please, follow the fur-trade. They may, for me, catch every beaver in North-America. Yes, Sir, our people have a better occupation—a safe, profitable, honorable employment. Whilst they should be engaged in distant regions in hunting the beaver, they dread lest those whose natural prey they are, should begin to hunt them—should pilage their property, and assassinate their constitution. Instead of these wild schemes, pay off your debt, instead of prating about its confiscation. Do not, I beseech you, expose at once your knavery and your folly. You have more lands than you know what to do with—you have lately paid 15 millions for yet more. Go and work them—and cease to alarm the people, with the cry of wolf, until they become deaf to your voice, or at least laugh at you.

Mr. Chairman, if I felt less regard for what I deem the best interests of this nation than for my own reputation. I should not on this day, have offered to address you; but would have waited to come out, bedecked with flowers and bouquets of rhetoric, in a set speech. But, Sir, I dreaded lest a tone might be given to the mind of the committee—they will pardon me; but I did fear, from all that I could see, or hear, that they might be prejudiced by its advocates, (under pretence of protecting our commerce) in favour of this ridiculous and preposterous project—I rose, Sir, for one to plead guilty—to declare in the face of day that I will not go to war for this carrying trade. I will agree to pass for an idiot if this is not the public sentiment, and you will find it to your cost, begin the war when you will.

Gentlemen talk of 1793. They might as well go back to the Trojan war. What was your situation then? Then every heart beat high with sympathy for France, for *Republican France*! I am not prepared to say, with my friend from Pennsylvania, that we were all ready to draw our swords in her cause, but I affirm that we were prepared to have gone great lengths. I am not ashamed to pay this compliment to the hearts of the American people, even if at the expense of their understandings. It was a noble and generous sentiment which nations like individuals, are never the worse for having felt.

They were, I repeat it, ready to make great sacrifices to France. And why ready? Because she was fighting the battles of the human race against the combined enemies of their liberty—because she was performing the part which Great-Britain now, in fact, sustains—forming the only bulwark against universal dominion. Knock away her navy, and where are you? Under the naval despotism of France, unchecked and unqualified by any antagonizing military power, at best but a change of masters. The tyrant of the ocean, and the tyrant of the land is one and the same, lord of all and who shall say him nay, or wherefore dost thou this thing? Give to the tyger the properties of the shark, and there is no longer safety for the beasts of the forest or the fishes of the sea. Where was this high anti-Britannic spirit of the gentleman from Pennsylvania? when his vote would have put an end to the British treaty that pestilent source of evil to this country? and at a time, too, when it was not less the interest than the sentiment of this people to pull down Great-Britain and exalt France. Then, when the gentleman might have acted with effect, he could not screw his courage to the sticking place. Then England was combined in what has proved a feeble, inefficient coalition, but which gave just cause of alarm to every friend of freedom.—Now the liberties of the human race are threatened by a single power, more formidable than the coalited world, to whose utmost ambition, vast as it is, the naval force of Great-Britain forms the only obstacle.

I am perfectly sensible and ashamed of the trespass I am making on the patience of the committee—but as I know not whether it will be in my power to trouble them again on this subject, I must beg leave to continue my crude and deflatory observations. I am not ashamed to confess that they are so.

At the commencement of this session we received a printed inflame from the President of the United States, breathing a great deal of national honor and indignation at the outrages we had endured, particularly from

Spain. She was specially named and pointed at. She had pirated upon your commerce, imprisoned your citizens, violated your neutral territory; invaded the very limits solemnly established between the two nations, by the treaty of San Lorenzo. Some of the state legislatures, (among others the very state of which the gentleman from Pennsylvania relies for support,) sent forward resolutions pledging their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, in support of any measures you might take in vindication of your injured rights. Well, Sir, what have you done?—gone to some expence of printing and stationery—mere pen, ink and paper, and that's all. Like true political quacks, you deal only in handbills and nostrums. Sir, I blush to see the record of our proceedings, they resemble nothing but the advertisements of patent medicines. Here you have "the Worm Destroying Lozenges," there "Church's Cough Drops,"—and to crown the whole, "Sloan's vegetable Specific," an infallible remedy for all nervous disorders and vertiges of brain-sick politicians:—each man earnestly adjuring you to give his medicine only a fair trial. If indeed these wonderful-working nostrums could perform but one half of what they promise, there is little danger of our dying a political death, at this time at least. But, Sir, in politics as in physic, the Doctor is oft times the most dangerous disease—and this I take to be our case at present.

But Sir, why do I talk of Spain? There are no longer Pyrenees. There exists no such nation—no such being as a Spanish king, or ministers. It is a mere juggle played off for the benefit of those who put the mechanism into motion. You know, Sir, that you have no differences with Spain—that she is the passive tool of a superior power, to whom at this moment you are crouching. Are your differences indeed with Spain? And where are you going to send your political panace, resolutions and handbills excepted, your sole arcanum of government—your king cure-all?—To Madrid? No.—You are not such quacks as not to know where the shoe pinches—*to Paris*. You know at least where the disease lies, and there you apply your remedy. When the nation anxiously demands the result of your deliberations, you hang your head and blush to tell. *You are afraid to tell.* Your mouth is hermetically sealed. Your honor has received a wound which must not take air.—Gentlemen dare not come forward and avow their work, much less defend it in the presence of the nation. Give them all they ask that Spain exists, and what then? After shrinking from the Spanish jackall do you presume to bully the British lion. But here the secret comes out. Britain is your rival in trade, and governed as you are by compting-house politicians, you would sacrifice the paramount interest of the country, to wound that rival. For Spain and France you are carriers—and from good customers every indignity is to be endured. And what is the nature of this trade? Is it that carrying trade which sends abroad the flour, tobacco, cotton, beef, pork, fish and lumber of this country, and brings back in return foreign articles necessary for our existence, or comfort? No, Sir, 'tis a trade carried on, the Lords knows where, or by whom;—now doubling Cape Horn, now the Cape of Good Hope. I do not say that there is no profit in it—for it would not then be pursued—but 'tis a trade that tends to assimilate our manners and government to those of the most corrupt countries of Europe. Yes, Sir, and when a question of great national magnitude presents itself to you, causes those who now prate about national honor and spirit to pocket any insult, to consider it as a mere matter of debt and credit, a business of profit and loss—and nothing else.

(To be concluded in the next Mercury.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

By an arrival at New York from Liverpool. London dates to Feb. 15, 1806; five days later than before received.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

A RUSSIAN official account, under the signature of Prince Dolgorouki, contradicts in several material points, the French bulletins. He denies making any requisitions to Bonaparte; nor did he volunteer any political observations. The battle of Wischau (or Austerlitz,) he declares to be misrepresented by the French;—and that the story of the soldiers drowned in the lakes, was false and ridiculous. The lake was frozen over; and not one man could have drowned himself, had he been ever so well inclined so to do.

Another Russian official account of the battle of Austerlitz, states the Russian force to amount to no more than 50,000 of every rank under arms; and the Austrians at 25,000; and that the French had a superiority of from 15 to 20,000; having been joined, the night previous to the battle, by Bernadotte's division. The Russian loss is stated at 10,000 killed, wounded and prisoners; and that they kept possession of more than 200 cannon. Six of their Generals only fell into the hands of the French, five of whom were wounded. The Princes Repnin, Gallitzin and Sibirsky were not Generals.

No new event of much importance has occurred on the continent.—But the extinction of the Neapolitan dynasty, and the erection of a branch of the Napoleon, in its stead, was not relinquished. On the 10th January, Massena's army was at Spoletta, well on its way towards Naples, with the means and the will to make an intire conquest of the Kingdom. One of the "Imperial family" is to have the credit of the conquest.

The measures which our Ministry are about to pursue, have not yet been developed. Many conjectures are sported. By some, a negotiation of a general peace is expected immediately; while others maintain that the war system will be prosecuted on a new and enlarged plan:—That for this purpose all the half way measures of the late Ministry, are to be abandoned, and the disposable regular force of the Kingdom greatly augmented. It is known, however, that the Ministry are in busy consultation on their measures.

Mr. Fox has been unanimously re-elected Representative for Westminster. In his address to his constituents from the hustings, he observed that though "the prospect of affairs abroad, a department particularly assigned to his care, was indeed melancholy, he was gratified and cheered by the reflection, that the spirit, patriotism, resources and unanimity of the country, were far superior to the utmost perils of the present crisis; and that when properly estimated, they could not fail in banishing despondence and inspiring vigor and confidence."

Bonaparte has adopted all the children of his troops killed at Austerlitz.—They are to be supported and educated at the public expence; and to take the name of Napoleon. The widows made by that battle are to be pensioned at the expence of the German Empire.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 20, 1806

BLESSED FRUITS,

From Mr. Jefferson's Land of Promise.

A LETTER from Judge Rodney, dated Natchez, Feb. 18th, 1806, to a gentleman in this city, states in substance, that the Spanish Governor, and his people, having been ordered to desist from their surveys, and to quit the American territory, had resisted, but were compelled to retire; that collecting a reinforcement of 500 horse, they returned two days afterwards, when an action ensued, between them and the American troops, under Capt. Porter, in which the Spaniards were beaten, and again forced to retire.

So much for the undefined purchase of a trackless wilderness, and so much for the bargain-making policy of our consummate Cabinet.

Thus War, which the Constitution says, shall be declared by Congress, has taken place, if the above information be correct, on the simple authority of our warlike executive, who may now prepare additional instructions for his Extraordinary Envoy to the Court of Madrid, as he will have something more to do, than merely disburse the money of the United States, in a second purchase of waste lands, without boundary, and without title.

Extract of a letter from the town of Washington, Mississippi Territory, dated Feb. 18, to a gentleman in this city.

"Lieut. Burke, paymaster to our regular troops in this country, recently returned from Nachitons, arrived here last evening from Fort-Adams. He informs us, that the Spanish commandant at Pachidora, came on to Nachitons with the Marquis de Casa Calvo, when Capt. Porter, our commandant there, ordered them both out of the territory, ceded to the United States, which the commandant refused to comply with. Whereupon Capt. Porter proceeded with a strong party against the Spanish posts, drove the Spaniards from them, and pursued them over the Sabene river. That after this news arrived, a second person brought intelligence, that a party of 500 Spanish horse had arrived to reinforce the posts that a severe engagement had taken place between them and Capt. Porter, and that the Spaniards had been routed. This news is true; as Capt. Porter was determined to force the Spaniards over the Sabene river."

NEW-YORK.

NEW YORK, MARCH 25.

In the ship Remittance, from London, came passenger Capt. Benjamin Law, master of the ship Diligence, who left this port on the 19th of November last, bound to Hull, and arrived in the Downs, on the 24th Dec. there took a pilot for Hull, and on the night of the 26th in a severe gale, his ship struck on Harbro beach, near Yarmouth, and was totally lost. All hands got into the tops for the preservation of their lives, and there laboured themselves, the sea making a complete breach over them. In the morning they discovered that one of the crew had perished, from the extremity of the weather; and in the course of the day ROBERT WILSON, chief mate, a native of Newport, Rhode-Island, despairing of relief, took to the boat with two of the crew, which instantly upset.

and all hands perished. Capt. Law, the pilot, and the residue of the crew, remained lashed to the rigging until the evening of the next day, when the inhabitants succeeded in rescuing them from their perilous situation. The body of Mr. Wilson, and those who perished with him, were next day decently interred.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1806.

FROM WASHINGTON, March 13, 1806.

"The majority in the House of Representatives, so it appears to me as a spectator, begin to sicken at Mr. Gregg's resolution relative to a Non-Importation of goods from Great-Britain. This day, they voted (70 to 47) not to take into consideration the Resolution on which they have been debating eight days. This is a virtual abandonment of it. Its friends voted for thus putting it to rest, expressly upon the principle that it would not be carried; and for the purpose of taking up some other, on which they hope to agree.

"After this motion had obtained, Mr. Leib, after a few preliminary remarks, moved to discharge the committee from the further consideration of Mr. Gregg's Non-Importation resolution; on this motion a debate arose.

"Mr. J. RANDOLPH observed, that he would make a motion which would supersede that motion, which was that the Committee should rise, and would assign his reasons for his motion. He considered the resolution as not produced by the genial rays of the Sun, but the production of a Hot-Bed, and not proper to be acted on at that time—he stated that he had every reason to believe that a negotiation with respect to our differences with Great-Britain was pending, or decided at the Court of St. James, and that until the event should be known, it would be highly improper to act on that resolution—he observed that the two gentlemen from Pennsylvania, (Messrs. Gregg and Smilie), had begun a bantling, which being ashamed of, and not willing to see it strangled, they wished to let it sleep in obscurity in a Farm-House—that although he was not disposed to administer the Pap-Spoon to the Bantling, yet he was less disposed to be disturbed by its cries, or the cries of any of its brethren. In the course of his observations, he stated, that the executive had received dispatches from the minister at London relative to our differences with Great-Britain, prior to the month of December last, and had never laid them before Congress until the 16th of January—a vote was taken in secret conclave, and the next day the dispatches were sent them by the President—that had those dispatches been sent before, the vote of the House would have been different, several members had told him their would. If, said Mr. Randolph, the executive wishes the confidence of this House, he ought to give us his; for my part, I will withhold my confidence, until he does so. He stated that although those dispatches were so important, and so long in the possession of the executive, yet the secretary of the treasury, whom he described as inferior to none in point of talents, had never seen them, nor never knew of their arrival—this, he said, justified him in saying that we had no cabinet, when such a man was excluded from its secrets, and made a mere book-keeper in the treasury. That because he would not submit to be trifled with in this manner, he had been denounced, and stiled a British Partisan—that when he first came into Congress, he was called a French Partisan, because he was unwilling to go to war with France, he believed to aggrandize the then administration—that he was now called a British Partisan, because he was unwilling to plunge his country into a war, which must be ruinous to it, to benefit a few persons, and support the merchants in what he considered an illegal trade.

"Mr. Randolph said that when he came on this session to Congress, he naturally expected the whole attention of the government would be directed across the Atlantic; instead of which he found their attention entirely drawn to the half way house between Georgetown and the Capitol—the question did not appear to be, 'what measures shall be taken relative to our situation with England, France or Spain?' but 'who shall be the next President.' He called the communication of the President on the 17th of January, an ambiguous and amphibious one—that it was part secret, and part not. He had no idea the Master and Mate of a ship should skulk below in the time of a storm, and send up the Cook and Cabin-Boy to guide the vessel. He said that an orator of that House, (Mr. Bidwell) whose rhetoric was so cold that it froze in the delivery, and whose voice was so low, that it could scarce be heard across the House, had mumbled out something about "dissolving the union, and frquestrating the British Debts"—that he would tell that gentleman, his last proposition was dishonestly in the abstract. He observed that a gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Crowninshield) had told the committee the day before, that the United States were able to cope with the combined powers of Europe—he should from such observations, take the gentleman to be Commander of the Fleet of the King of Biscay, and about to attack the Lilliputian Fleet—that however great

the gentleman's knowledge might be as a seaman, it was very plain he was but a Lilliputian in politics—that such counting-house politicians had ruined Holland, and he feared would be injurious to us. He stated that he knew what would be the effect of the adjournment from Saturday until Monday—that a meeting would take place on Sunday to perform the work of the Lord—and that a compromise would be agreed on—this plainly was the case—he had observed gentlemen that morning unwilling to discharge the committee of the whole from the consideration of the resolution of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and yet determined not to act upon it nor vote in its favor; they appeared therefore determined, as had been agreed on to carry some resolution.

"He said that a member of that house (we presume Mr. Smilie) had professed in debate friendship for him. He considered this all palaver, or if the gentleman liked the term better, *blarney*. But he was not to be taken in by this blarney. He observed, that he had been accused by some of Federalism—this he denied—he belonged to a party that would expose villainy let it be under any name. He spoke of Quidism, to which he did not belong—of Burrism, which he disclaimed, and which he considered as a rotten part of the community—and concluded his remarks with Yagooism, which he conceived no person would charge him with being in favor of.—[About this part of Mr. Randolph's speech, Mr. Wickes from New-York, asked what was the question before the Committee? The Chairman said that the gentleman from Virginia had observed, when he rose, that he should make a motion for the committee to rise, and therefore he was in order to preface his motion by any observations.] Mr. Randolph had not proceeded far after this decision, before he was called to order by Mr. Thomas of New-York, whom Mr. Randolph called to order for interrupting him, and in a peremptory manner ordered him to sit down. The Chairman again decided Mr. Randolph to be in order. Mr. Thomas endeavored to explain, but as often as he rose, Mr. Randolph ordered him to sit down, and demanded of the Chairman that he should be compelled to take his seat. He further observed, that if Mr. Thomas did not like what he was saying, let him sneak down the back stairs, or up into the gallery. That he knew where the shoe would pinch, when he came to speak of Burrism. [Mr. Wickes appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the committee confirmed the decision. Mr. Randolph then proceeded, and thanked the gentleman from New-York, Mr. Thomas, for the respite he had afforded him by his call to order—as being very much exhausted he could scarce have proceeded without the interruption, which had given a short respite.]

"These are the outlines of his second speech, which was about two hours long.

"We hope however that Mr. Smith will give us the speech at length, as he appeared to be the only reporter in the House. We trust that the fear of offending the executive will not prevent him from publishing a speech so replete with eloquence and independence. Mr. Randolph was some years ago toasted by the Democrats, as "The Man, who speaks as he thinks, and dares to write to the President in his own style." Let us now see, whether the Democratic Editors will be so fond of giving publicity to his sentiments, when he attacks the present executive.

"After Mr. Randolph concluded, Mr. Nicholson rose and advocated the rising of the committee, and Mr. Alston opposed it. And upon the question being taken it was determined in the negative.

"The committee then took into consideration the resolution of Mr. Nicholson when upon motion of Mr. J. Clay the committee rose, reported progress, and the House adjourned.

"The President of the United States has been unwell all this week. The prescriptions of Mr. Randolph are supposed to be too powerful for his delicate nerves. It is to be hoped he will not die at this time, as he has not yet experienced all the good effects of his administration."

March 19.

"On Monday the following resolution offered by Mr. Nicholson, was passed by the House of Representatives—Yea 87, nays 35. Mr. J. Randolph was not present. No federal member voted in the affirmative (24 in the negative,) and 11 democratic members voted in the negative, viz. Bishop, Casey, Covington, Garnett, J. Nelson, Sanford, Spalding, Stanford, R. P. Thompson, and Verplank.

"Resolved, That from and after the day of next, the following articles, being of the growth, produce or manufacture of Great-Britain or Ireland, or any of the colonies or dependencies of Great-Britain, ought to be prohibited by law from being imported into the United States, or the territories thereof, viz:

All articles of which leather is the material of chief value;

All articles of which tin or brass is the material of chief value; tin in sheets excepted;

All articles of which hemp or flax is the material of chief value;

All articles of which silk is the material of chief value;

Woolen cloths whose invoice price shall exceed ————

Woolen hosiery of all kinds; window glass, and all other manufactures of glass; silver and plated wares; paper of every description; nails and spikes, hats, cloathing ready-made, millinery of all kinds, playing cards, beer, ale, and porter, and pictures and prints."

"Messrs. Gregg's and Sloan's Resolutions were withdrawn.

"A resolution was laid on the table of the House of Representatives this day, declaring it expedient to adjourn on the first Monday in April.

"The Vice-President has withdrawn from the chair of the Senate, and Mr. Smith, of Maryland, has been appointed President pro tempore.

"The time for the commencement of Mr. Nicholson's non-intercourse, remains to be fixed; and the resolution is to be submitted to the Senate."

Randolph's Speech.—We now seriously call upon every good democrat in the United States, to peruse with steady and serious attention, the Speech of Mr. Randolph, published this day, and which we are to presume has been prepared by himself for the press, according to custom. What will they say now about federal obloquy? Shall we find them after this declaring that the Louisiana purchase is the most glorious feature of Mr. Jefferson's political life? Hear his own leading partisan treating it with the most unlicensed ridicule; hear him calling it the *new fangled territory*. Hear him too complaining in the bitterness of his heart of the closed doors; of his being "manacled, hand-cuffed and tongue tied; of their lips being closed on subjects of momentous foreign relations;" and hear him threaten to speak out and expose when those restraints shall be removed. Will the democratic papers after this continue with their accustomed impudence, to charge the federalists with a design to involve the country in a war with Spain, because they have not seen fit to be deaf and blind to her wrongs and her insults?—Really the administration may now with the utmost pertinency, exclaim with the unfortunate James the 2d, in his last moments: "God help me when my own children have forsaken me."—N. Y. Herald.

The Senate of the United States have agreed to the appointment of Mr. Armstrong, as Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Madrid, by the casting vote of the President of the Senate. The nomination of this man betrays a want of respect for popular opinion which could not have been expected from Mr. Jefferson.

A bill to incorporate a National Academy, has had a second reading in the Senate of the U. S.

Col. William S. Smith is removed from the office of Surveyor of the port of New-York, and Peter A. Schenck, appointed in his place. Col. Smith's dismissal, 'tis supposed, is in consequence of his connection in Miranda's expedition.

Paris papers to the 16th of Feb. have been received at New-York; but nothing of importance has been extracted from them.—The British and Russian troops left Naples early in January; and there was no prospect of any opposition being made to the march of the French troops into the Neapolitan territory.

COMMUNICATION.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of the town of Newport at the State-House, on Tuesday evening, March 25, 1806.

It was *Voted and Resolved*, (only two dissentients,) That the Citizens composing this meeting, will exert every effort to obtain the election of General SIMPSON MARTIN, to the office of Lieutenant-Governor, for the ensuing year.

A List of the PRIZES in the BRISTOL ROAD LOTTERY, may be seen at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Several columns of Advertisements are unavoidably omitted this day.

MARRIED.—At Warren, on Tuesday the 18th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Baker, JONATHAN ALMY, Esq. of this town, to Miss REBECCA BROWN, daughter of the late Mr. Jeremiah Brown, of the former place.

DIED.—In this town, on Tuesday last, Mr. MOSES NORMAN.

Drowned, on the 27th of December last, on Harbro beach, near Yarmouth, England, (as mentioned in an article under the New-York head, in this day's Mercury,) Mr. ROBERT WILSON, eldest son of Mr. Jonathan Wilson, jun. of this town, in the 24th year of his age.—He was an enterprising promising young man, and one who bid fair to be an honor to this his native town. His death is much lamented by his relatives and acquaintance.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, March 21.

ENTERED, From Sloop Fame, Lawton; New-York

Ship Eleonora, Randall; New-Providence

CLEARED, For Brig Mary, Dalkwood; Amsterdam

Sloop Hantrefe, Earl; New-York

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE Subscriber has just received, and offers for sale, at his Medicine Store, NO. 149, Thames-street, an excellent Assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, of the latest importation from London, &c. among them are the following, viz.

Peas :	Radish :
Early Charlton	Early-purple
Do. Turner	Scarlet Do.
Blue Prussian	Turnip do.
Dwarf Marrowfat	Various :
Green Do.	Beet and Parsnip
Large Do.	Carrot and Turnip
Leadens Dwarf	Solid Celery
Beans :	Italian Do.
Windsor Beans	Onion
Yellow dwarf	Early Cucumber
Early purple	Long and Cluster do.
Prolific dwarf	Sweet Marjoram
Cabbage :	Thyme
Early Yorkshire	Summer Savory
Dutch dwarf	Parsley
Sugar-Loaf	Asparagus
Drum-head	Peppercorn
Green Savoy	Bush Squash
Red Dutch	Crook-necked do.
Cauliflower	Spinage and Sage
Scottish Calf	Sorrel and Endive
Lettuce :	Nasturtium
Early-head	Water-Melon
Loaf-head	White Mustard
Brown-head	Garden Cresses
Cabbage	Vegetable Oyster
Egyptian Coss	&c. &c.

FLOWER-SEEDS expected soon.
N. B. Drugs and Medicines; Spices; Paints; Dye-Stuffs, &c. &c. for Sale, at the above Store, as usual.

JAMES TAYLOR.

Newport, March 27, 1806.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

OF every kind used in this town and its vicinity (including Testaments, School-Bibles, Latin and English Dictionaries, Geographies, Latin and English Grammars, the whole of Lindley Murray's very excellent School-Books, Hannah Adams' abridged history of New-England, an excellent School-Book, and a variety of others) for sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, wholesale and retail.—Country merchants and school-masters supplied on as good terms as at any Book-store in America.

A L S O,

For sale as above, Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as at any Book-store in America, a general and extensive Assortment of the best STATIONARY, including WRITING-PAPER, of every description; BONNET PAPER; best Holland Quills of all qualities; ink and ink-powder, red and black; office Tape; Sealing-Wax; Wafers; Knives; Blanks of almost every description; Parchment; playing Cards, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, March 27, 1806.

Dissolution of PARTNERSHIP.

The Public are hereby informed, THAT the Partnership of the subscribers, under the firm of William Moore & Co. and Henry Moore & Co. is this Day dissolved by mutual consent.—The undersigned embrace this opportunity gratefully to acknowledge every favor received from their good customers—and earnestly to request those of them who are now indebted to either firm above-mentioned, to call and settle the same without delay;—and all those to whom said concern is indebted, may receive their just dues, by calling on William Moore, jun. or Henry Moore, who are authorized to settle all accounts.

WILLIAM MOORE, jun.

CALEB GREEN.

HENRY MOORE.

Newport, March 27, 1806.

N. B. The Dry Goods business in future will be carried on by WILLIAM MOORE, jun. at the old stand, NO. 99, Thames-street, and the Groceries and HAND-WARE business by HENRY MOORE, at his former stand, NO. 5, Market-square; where strict attention will be paid, and every favor in the line of their business will be gratefully acknowledged.

PALMER & COE.

CABINET-MAKERS, No. 18, Long-Wharf. Respectfully inform their friends and the public, THAT they have on Hand, a variety of Cabinet-Furniture of the newest fashions, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.—They return their grateful acknowledgments to those who have been pleased to favour them with their custom, and solicit a continuance of their favours.

Newport, March 27, 1806.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the Pump of the subscriber, at the head of his Wharf in Thames-street—the third time this Winter past—the Bolts, Brake, and Nole of said Pump.—Whoever will give such information, so that the Thief or Thieves may be brought to that justice which they deserve, shall receive the above Reward.

JAMES PERRY.

Newport, March 27, 1806.

MORNING SCHOOL.

Clarke-Street, No. 5.

The Subscriber informs the Public, THAT he purposes opening a Morning and Evening SCHOOL, the first Monday in April next; to begin at half past five o'clock in the morning and continue until eight, and the evening school to commence at five o'clock, and conclude at seven, for the purpose of teaching both sexes the different branches of Literature.—For further information, apply as above.—The Day-School as usual.

ELEAZER TREVETT.

Said TREVETT has engaged a young gentleman of liberal education, and one that has been some time in a school, who is expected here by the first of next month. Newport, March 27, 1806.

and all hands perished. Capt. Law, the pilot, and the residue of the crew, remained lashed to the rigging until the evening of the next day, when the inhabitants succeeded in rescuing them from their perilous situation. The body of Mr. Wilson, and those who perished with him, were next day decently interred.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1806.

FROM WASHINGTON, March 13, 1806.

"The majority in the House of Representatives, so it appears to me as a spectator, begin to sicken at Mr. Gregg's resolution relative to a Non-Importation of goods from Great-Britain. This day, they voted (70 to 47) not to take into consideration the Resolution on which they have been debating eight days. This is a virtual abandonment of it. Its friends voted for thus putting it to rest, expressly upon the principle that it would not be carried; and for the purpose of taking up some other, on which they hope to agree.

"After this motion had obtained, Mr. Leib, after a few preliminary remarks, moved to discharge the committee from the further consideration of Mr. Gregg's Non-Importation resolution; on this motion a debate arose.

"Mr. J. RANDOLPH observed, that he would make a motion which would supersede that motion, which was that the Committee should rise, and would assign his reasons for his motion—He considered the resolution as not produced by the genial rays of the Sun, but the production of a Hot-Bed, and not proper to be acted on at that time—he stated that he had every reason to believe that a negotiation with respect to our differences with Great-Britain was pending, or decided at the Court of St. James, and that until the event should be known, it would be highly improper to act on that resolution—he observed that the two gentlemen from Pennsylvania, (Messrs. Gregg and Smilie,) had begun a bantling, which being ashamed of, and not willing to see it strangled, they wished to let it sleep in obscurity in a Farm-House—that although he was not disposed to administer the Pap-Spoon to the Bantling, yet he was less disposed to be disturbed by its cries, or the cries of any of its brethren. In the course of his observations, he stated, that the executive had received dispatches from the minister at London relative to our differences with Great-Britain, prior to the month of December last, and had never laid them before Congress until the 16th of January—a vote was taken in secret conclave, and the next day the dispatches were sent them by the President—that had those dispatches been sent before, the vote of the House would have been different, several members had told him their's would. If, said Mr. Randolph, the executive wishes the confidence of this House, he ought to give us his; for my part, I will withhold my confidence, until he does so. He stated that although those dispatches were so important, and so long in the possession of the executive, yet the secretary of the treasury, whom he described as inferior to none in point of talents, had never seen them, nor never knew of their arrival—this, he said, justified him in saying that we had no cabinet, when such a man was excluded from its secrets, and made a mere book-keeper in the treasury. That because he would not submit to be trifled with in this manner, he had been denounced, and stiled a British Partisan—that when he first came into Congress, he was called a French Partisan, because he was unwilling to go to war with France, he believed to aggrandize the then administration—that he was now called a British Partisan, because he was unwilling to plunge his country into a war, which must be ruinous to it, to benefit a few persons, and support the merchants in what he considered an illegal trade.

"Mr. Randolph said that when he came on this session to Congress, he naturally expected the whole attention of the government would be directed across the Atlantic; instead of which he found their attention entirely drawn to the half way house between Georgetown and the Capitol—the question did not appear to be, 'what measures shall be taken relative to our situation with England, France or Spain?' but 'who shall be the next President.' He called the communication of the President on the 17th of January, an ambiguous and amphibious one—that it was part secret, and part not. He had no idea the Master and Mate of a ship should skulk below in the time of a storm, and send up the Cook and Cabin-Boy to guide the vessel. He said that an orator of that House, (Mr. Bidwell) whose rhetoric was so cold that it froze in the delivery, and whose voice was so low, that it could scarce be heard across the House, had mumbled out something about "dissolving the union, and frquestrating the British Debts"—that he would tell that gentleman, his last proposition was dishonestly in the abstract. He observed that a gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Crowninshield) had told the committee the day before, that the United States were able to cope with the combined powers of Europe—he should from such observations, take the gentleman to be Commander of the Fleet of the King of Biscaya, and about to attack the Lilliputian Fleet—that however great

the gentleman's knowledge might be as a seaman, it was very plain he was but a Lilliputian in politics—that such computing-house politicians had ruined Holland, and he feared would be injurious to us. He stated that he knew what would be the effect of the adjournment from Saturday until Monday—that a meeting would take place on Sunday to perform the work of the Lord—and that a compromise would be agreed on—this plainly was the case—he had observed gentlemen that morning unwilling to discharge the committee of the whole from the consideration of the resolution of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and yet determined not to act upon it nor vote in its favor; they appeared therefore determined, as had been agreed on to carry some resolution.

"He said that a member of that house (we presume Mr. Smilie) had professed in debate friendship for him. He considered this all palaver, or if the gentleman liked the term better, *blarney*. But he was not to be taken in by this blarney. He observed, that he had been accused by some of Federalism—this he denied—he belonged to a party that would expose villainy let it be under any name. He spoke of Quidism, to which he did not belong—of Burrism, which he disclaimed, and which he considered as a rotten part of the community—and concluded his *isms* with Yazooism, which he conceived no person would charge him with being in favor of.—[About this part of Mr. Randolph's speech, Mr. Wickes from New-York, asked what was the question before the Committee? The Chairman said that the gentleman from Virginia had observed, when he rose, that he should make a motion for the committee to rise, and therefore he was in order to preface his motion by any observations.] Mr. Randolph had not proceeded far after this decision, before he was called to order by Mr. Thomas of New-York, whom Mr. Randolph called to order for interrupting him, and in a peremptory manner ordered him to sit down. The Chairman again decided Mr. Randolph to be in order. Mr. Thomas endeavored to explain, but as often as he rose, Mr. Randolph ordered him to sit down, and demanded of the Chairman that he should be compelled to take his seat. He further observed, that if Mr. Thomas did not like what he was saying, let him sneak down the back stairs, or up into the gallery. That he knew where the shoe would pinch, when he came to speak of Burrism. [Mr. Wickes appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the committee confirmed the decision. Mr. Randolph then proceeded, and thanked the gentleman from New-York, Mr. Thomas, for the respite he had afforded him by his call to order—as being very much exhausted he could scarce have proceeded without the interruption, which had given a short respite.]

"These are the outlines of his second speech, which was about two hours long.

"We hope however that Mr. Smith will give us the speech at length, as he appeared to be the only reporter in the House. We trust that the fear of offending the executive will not prevent him from publishing a speech so replete with eloquence and independence. Mr. Randolph was some years ago toasted by the Democrats, as "The Man, who speaks as he thinks, and dares to write to the President in his own style." Let us now see, whether the Democratic Editors will be so fond of giving publicity to his sentiments, when he attacks the present executive.

"After Mr. Randolph concluded, Mr. Nicholson rose and advocated the rising of the committee, and Mr. Aiston opposed it. And upon the question being taken it was determined in the negative.

"The committee then took into consideration the resolution of Mr. Nicholson when upon motion of Mr. J. Clay the committee rose, reported progress, and the House adjourned.

"The President of the United States has been unwell all this week. The prescriptions of Mr. Randolph are supposed to be too powerful for his delicate nerves. It is to be hoped he will not die at this time, as he has not yet experienced all the good effects of his administration."

March 19.

"On Monday the following resolution offered by Mr. Nicholson, was passed by the House of Representatives—Yeas 87, nays 35. Mr. J. Randolph was not present. No federal member voted in the affirmative (24 in the negative,) and 11 democratic members voted in the negative, viz. Bishop, Casey, Covington, Garnett, J. Nelson, Sandford, Spalding, Stanford, R. P. Thompson, and Verplank.

"Resolved, That from and after the day of next, the following articles, being of the growth, produce or manufacture of Great-Britain or Ireland, or any of the colonies or dependencies of Great-Britain, ought to be prohibited by law from being imported into the United States, or the territories thereof, viz:

All articles of which leather is the material of chief value;

All articles of which tin or brass is the material of chief value; tin in sheets excepted;

All articles of which hemp or flax is the material of chief value;

All articles of which silk is the material of chief value;

Woolen cloths whose invoice price shall exceed _____;

Woolen hosiery of all kinds; window glass, and all other manufactures of glass; silver and plated wares; paper of every description; nails and spikes, hats, cloathing ready made, millinery of all kinds, playing cards, beer, ale, and porter, and pictures and prints."

"Messrs. Gregg's and Sloan's Resolutions were withdrawn.

"A resolution was laid on the table of the House of Representatives this day, declaring it expedient to adjourn on the first Monday in April.

"The Vice-President has withdrawn from the chair of the Senate, and Mr. Smith, of Maryland, has been appointed President pro tempore.

"The time for the commencement of Mr. Nicholson's non-intercourse, remains to be fixed; and the resolution is to be submitted to the Senate."

Randolph's Speech.—We now seriously call upon every good democrat in the United States, to peruse with steady and serious attention, the Speech of Mr. Randolph, published this day, and which we are to presume has been prepared by himself for the press, according to custom. What will they say now about federal obloquy? Shall we find them after this declaring that the Louisiana purchase is the most glorious feature of Mr. Jefferson's political life? Hear his own leading partisan treating it with the most unlicensed ridicule; hear him calling it the *new fangled territory*. Hear him too complaining in the bitterness of his heart of the closed doors; of his being "manacled, hand-cuffed and tongue tied; of their lips being closed on subjects of momentous foreign relations;" and hear him threaten to speak out and expose when those restraints shall be removed. Will the democratic papers after this continue with their accustomed impudence, to charge the federalists with a design to involve the country in a war with Spain, because they have not seen fit to be deaf and blind to her wrongs and her insults?—Really the administration may now with the utmost pertinency, exclaim with the unfortunate James the 2d, in his last moments: "God help me when my own children have forsaken me."—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Senate of the United States have agreed to the appointment of Mr. Armstrong, as Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Madrid, by the casting vote of the President of the Senate. The nomination of this man betrays a want of respect for popular opinion which could not have been expected from Mr. Jefferson.

A bill to incorporate a National Academy, has had a second reading in the Senate of the U. S.

Col. William S. Smith is removed from the office of Surveyor of the port of New-York, and Peter A. Schenck, appointed in his place. Col. Smith's dismissal, 'tis supposed, is in consequence of his connection in Miranda's expedition.

Paris papers to the 16th of Feb. have been received at New-York; but nothing of importance has been extracted from them.—The British and Russian troops left Naples early in January; and there was no prospect of any opposition being made to the march of the French troops into the Neapolitan territory.

COMMUNICATION.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of the town of Newport at the State-House, on Tuesday evening, March 25, 1806.

It was Voted and Resolved, (only two dissentients,) That the Citizens composing this meeting, will exert every effort to obtain the election of General SIMON MARTIN, to the office of Lieutenant-Governor, for the ensuing year.

A List of the PRIZES in the BRISTOL ROAD LOTTERY, may be seen at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Several columns of Advertisements are unavoidably omitted this day.

MARRIED.—At Warren, on Tuesday the 18th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Baker, JONATHAN ALMY, Esq. of this town, to Miss REBECCA BROWN, daughter of the late Mr. Jeremiah Brown, of the former place.

DIED.—In this town, on Tuesday last, Mr. MOSES NORMAN.

Drowned, on the 27th of December last, on Harbro beach, near Yarmouth, England, (as mentioned in an article under the New-York head, in this day's Mercury,) Mr. ROBERT WILSON, eldest son of Mr. Jonathan Wilson, jun. of this town, in the 24th year of his age.—He was an enterprising promising young man, and one who bid fair to be an honor to this his native town. His death is much lamented by his relatives and acquaintance.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, March 21.

ENTERED, From Sloop Fame, Lawton; New-York Ship Eleonora, Randall, New-Providence
CLEARED, For Brig Mary, Dabwood, Amsterdam Sloop Huntress, Earl, New-York

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE Subscriber has just received, and offers for sale, at his Medicine Store, NO. 149, Thames-street, an excellent Assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, of the latest importation from London, &c. among them are the following, viz.

Pears:	Radish:
Early Charlton	Early-purple
Do. Turner	Scarlet Do.
Blue Prussian	Turnip do.
Dwarf Marrowfat	Various:
Green Do.	Beet and Parsnip
Large Do.	Carrot and Turnip
Leadin an's Dwarf	Solid Celery
Beans:	Italian do.
Windfor Beans	Onion
Yellow dwarf	Early Cucumber
Early purple	Long and Cluster do's
Prolific dwarf	Sweet Marjoram
Cabbage:	Thyme
Early Yorkshire	Summer Savory
Dutch dwarf	Parsley
Sugar-Loaf	Asparagus
Drum-head	Peppergrass
Green Savoy	Bull Squash
Red Dutch	Crook-necked do's
Cauliflower	Spinage and Sage
Scotch Cabbage	Sorrel and Endive
Lettuce:	Nasturtium
Early-head	Water-Melon
Loaf-head	White Mustard
Brown-head	Garden Cresses
Cabbage	Vegetable Oysters
Egyptian Cofs	&c. &c.

FLOWER-SEEDS expected soon.

N. B. Drugs and Medicines; Spices; Paints; Dye-Stuffs, &c. &c. &c. for Sale, at the above Store, as usual.

JAMES TAYLOR.

Newport, March 27, 1806.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

OF every kind used in this town and its vicinity (including Testaments, School-Bibles, Latin and English Dictionaries, Geographies, Latin and English Grammars, the whole of Lindley Murray's very excellent School-Books, Hannah Adams' abridged history of New-England, an excellent School-Book, and a variety of others) for sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, wholesale and retail.—Country merchants and school-masters supplied on as good terms as at any Book-store in America.

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WILLIAM MOORE, jun.

CALEB GREEN,

HENRY MOORE.

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JAMES PERRY.

Newport, March 27, 1806.

MORNING SCHOOL.

Clarke-Street, No. 5.

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THAT he purposes opening a Morning and Evening SCHOOL, the first Monday in April next; to begin at half past five o'clock in the morning and continue until eight, and the evening school to commence at five o'clock, and conclude at seven, for the purpose of teaching both sexes the different branches of Literature.—For further information, apply as above.—The Day-School as usual.

ELEAZER TREVETT.

* Said TREVETT has engaged a young gentleman of liberal education, and one that has been some time in a school, who is expected here by the first of next month. Newport, March 27, 1806.

POETRY.

THE MORALITY of the following lines are not inferior to the spirit of POETRY which breathes throughout.

THE TEAR.

HOW seldom, in this desert vale,
Congenial happiness we find;
Seldom, that friendship's steady gale
Re-animates the drooping mind!
Some passing breeze, to sorrow dear,
Dries but while the bitter tear!

Scarce bud the wishes of the heart,
When, blighted by distrust, they die;
We feel the sun of bliss depart,
And o'er our fairest prospects sigh!
Some passing breeze, to sorrow dear,
Dries but while the bitter tear!

Ah! when, to ills no more a prey,
Shall yet the weary soul repose?
Soon and behold earth's toilsome day
An everlasting Sabbath close!
Fresh from the tree of life, is near
The breeze that dries the bitter tear!

SATURDAY'S MONITOR.

No. LXVI.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

ON TRUST IN GOD.

THOUGH man circuit about with ever
So many ambiguous turnings, yet like a
disquieted element he is never at quiet repose
till he makes up to the centre of his soul,
his God. All things that put him out of the
quiet of heaven are but interferences, di-
versions, and disturbances. Though the
pleasures, profits, and honors of this world
may sometimes trouble him out of his usual
course, yet he wavers up and down in trouble,
and is never at rest till he returns to his
wonted joy and inward happiness: there it is
that his centre points, and there his circle is
bounded; in God, as in the root, are the
causes of all felicity.—All the oriental lustre
of the richest gems, all the enchanting beau-
ties of exterior shape, the exquisite of all
forms, the loveliness of colour, the harmony
of sound, the heat and clarity of the enliven-
ing sun, the heroic virtue of the bravest
minde, with the purity and quickness of the
highest intellect, are all emanations from the
Supreme Deity.—If we find any thing in the
creature that is but faintly amiable, we may
be sure in God to find it in immense perfec-
tion.—Abraham's beauty, Jonathan's love,
David's valor, Solomon's wisdom, the pru-
dence of Augustus, the eloquence of Cicero,
with whatsoever else we most admire, the
purity of virgins, the innocence of wisdom,
and the intelligence of all.

It is not wonderful that the brittle, weak,
and short-lived pleasures of this world should
captivate the soul, which, as fire flies upward
is naturally formed to ascend to beatitude in
its great Creator?—A full delight in earthly
things argues a neglect of heavenly. If I
trust to the former, I may surely suspect my-
self of a confidence where there is no sta-
bility.

Pocket and Family Bibles, &c.

Just received from Philadelphia, and for Sale
at the office of the Newport Mercury, as
cheap as at any Book-Store in America.

QUARTO and OCTAVO BIBLES, bound
in sheep, calf and Morocco, with and with-
out Plates, some with Ostrwald's Notes, at vari-
ous prices. Also,

POCKET BIBLES, printed on a beautiful
new type, and fine paper, in various bindings.

A beautiful Edition of the BIBLE, in 4 vols.
octavo, printed on a large fair type, and fine wave
paper.—This is the most convenient Bible, for
Family use, ever published, as the volumes are of
a convenient size for use, and the type as large as
in folio Bibles, and four persons can be using the
different Volumes at the same time—it is peculiar-
ly well calculated for the use of aged persons, and
of those who have weak eyes.

May be had as above.

Watts's Psalms and Hymns, printed on a
large type and good paper, suitable for aged per-
sons—and some very small, convenient for the
pocket.—Also, CHURCH PRAYER-BOOKS,
various editions, some in octavo, on a large type,
and some very small, in various bindings.
Newport, March 1, 1806.

FOR SALE BY JAMES PERRY,

At Store No. 3. On his Wharf,

Fourteen Hundred Bushels of best Turk's-Island
SALT.

Five Thousand Weight of smoked Pork
Hams, very excellent.

Fresh Superfine Flour by the barrel.

Souchong and bohea Tea by the dozen or single
pound.

Brown Sugar and Coffee by the small quantity.

A new supply of Boar's Oars.

Also may be had, Storage for all kinds of
Goods—in excellent Stores—warranted clear from
the high Tides.

Newport, March 7, 1806.

FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred and Fifty Barrels of the
best Quality North-Carolina TAR, on
James Perry's Wharf—Apply to
STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

JAMES CENTER

Has just Received, and for Sale,
An Assortment of New Games, at his
Shop, No. 111, opposite General Martin's.

Please from Mr. Dis-
triction Anthony,
Portsmouth.

EARLY CHARLTON

Spanish Dwarf

Two-podded

Large Marrowfat

English do.

Early Turnep

Redman Dwarf

Green Prussian

White and red Onion

Scarlet and blood Beet

Large Parsnip

Orange Carrot

Cabbage:

Early Dutch

Sugar-Loaf

Early Battersea

Large Drumhead

Savoy

Beans:

3 kinds of English Beans

Cranberry, white, cal-
knife and whipsay

Bush do.

White, six-weeks, and

Refugee do.

Radish:

Salmon, scarlet and

early-short

Turnip:

Early Dutch, Dedham

and French do.

Spinage:

Broad-leaved and

prickly do.

Cucumber:

Early long, green and

prickly do.

Bush and long-neck

Squash.

Double-Parley

Sweet-Marjoram

Thyme, Summer-Save,

ry, Sage, Nallurtium,

&c. &c.

Newport, March 7, 1806.

To be SOLD, or LET,

And possession given the 25th of this month,

THAT pleasantly situated FARM, in
the town of Middletown, belonging to
the subscriber, about three miles distance
from the State-House, now occupied by
George Hathaway, which extends from the
main west-road to the water on the river;
consisting of about 230 acres of good Land,
which lays very convenient for obtaining
Manure, from an extensive shore, belonging
to the Farm; with suitable Buildings in
good repair.—The Land is well fenced, with
an excellent young Orchard, containing be-
tween four and five acres of the best Fruit-
Trees.—For terms apply to

JOHN C. SCOTT.

Newport, March 14, 1806.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.

Do. Gin.

St. Croix Rum per hoghead.

Sugar in barrels and boxes.

Molasses by the hoghead.

300 bushels of Turke-Island Salt.

Flour per barrel.

80 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.

FOR SALE,

TWO LOTS of LAND, situated on
Easton's Point, with a good Well of Water
thereon.—For further particulars and terms apply to

JAMES MITCHELL.

Who has for SALE,

1500 Weight of Salt PORK—and a
Horse-Cart.
Newport, 14th of 3d Month, 1806.

THE Directors, appointed to build the
BRIDGE at Howland's Ferry, are desirous
of obtaining information of the prices at which
common STONE may be procured, for filling up
the River at Howland's Ferry, to low-water mark.

All persons therefore are hereby notified, That
the subscriber will attend at the Ferry-House of
Col. Cook, in Tiverton, from the 24th day of
March inst. to the 29th, to receive Proposals in
Writing, signed by the Contractor, stating the
number of Cords of Stone, which each individual
will agree to furnish, and the price per cord, cal-
culating a cord to contain 25 cubic feet.

Persons in the vicinity of Newport, may leave
their Proposals at his House in Town.
D. LYMAN,
One of the Directors.

Newport, March 14, 1806.

FOR SALE,

THE noted stand which has been occu-
pied as a Tavern, for a number of years
past, by Warner and Dunbar, in Belcher-Town,
in the county of Hampshire (Mass.) containing
50 acres, under good improvement, with a con-
venient House, two Barns and Oat-Houses; also
excellent water conveyed from a spring that never
fails, within one mile of the Meeting-House in
said town, and within 80 rods of a good grist and
saw-mill. Payment will be made easy for the
purchaser, viz. one-half down, the remainder in
yearly payments of 300 dollars each.

ELISHA WARNER.

Belcher-Town, March 4, 1806.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,
On the 14th day of April, A. D. 1806, at XI o'clock,
A. M. subject to a Mortgage and the Widow's
Right of Dower.

ALL the Right, Title and Interest, of
William Shaw, late of Newport, in the
county of Newport, mariner deceased, in a certain
Lot of Land consisting of about two acres, and
situated in Newport aforesaid, on the east side of
Thames-street, directly south of the estate occupied
by Capt. John Cabonne.—The sale will take place
upon the premises, when and where the conditions
of sale will be communicated.

GOLD S. SILLIMAN, Adm'r.

Newport, March 14, 1806.

TO BE LET,

And possession given the 15th of March inst.
THE DWELLING-HOUSE situated
in Broad-street, now improved by Mr. Ol-
iver Fara, as a Boarding-House, with a barn,
crib, &c. &c.—Also about 37 acres of excellent
Land in the vicinity of the town of Newport,
formerly the property of Edward Simmons, Esq.
deceased.—For further particulars and terms ap-
ply to

EDWARD SIMMONS.

Newport, March 14, 1806.

SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ

Are now Opening, at their Auction-Store, a
handsome and well-chosen Assortment of
fresh European and India GOODS,
which they offer at public or private Sale,
among which are,

BROADCLOTHS of various colours and qua-
lities; cambrics; plains; coatings; baizes
and flannels; serges and duffels; toillet; cas-
simeres; Swan-down and Turkey-down for vesting;
velvets; English and India checks; India cot-
tons; a handsome assortment of furniture chintz
and calicoes—some 4-quarter London prints: cot-
ton and silk chambery madras; silk shawls; India
manufactured white and buff do.; 4 4 and 6 4
white and coloured camel hair do. Madras; Lun-
gee, banno, linen and cotton handkerchiefs; black,
olive slate, buff, pink and blue cambrics; linen do.
7-8 and 4-4 Irish lins; bombazets; duroys; du-
rants; russels and calimancoes; black, white and
coloured long silk gloves; brown lins; threads
of various colours, &c. &c.

Also just received from Boston, and for sale as
above, one case of Ladies elegant Beaver Bonnets.
Newport, January 10, 1806.

BY permission of the General Assembly,
and under the direction of the Court of
Probate for the town of Newport, on
MONDAY the 31st of March inst. at 11
o'clock in the forenoon, will be exposed for Sale
at Public Auction, at the South Ferry-House,
in South-Kingstown—All the Right, Title
Interest, and property, of which William R.
Robinson late of Newport, deceased, died seized
in and to a Tract of Land, situated in South-
Kingstown, containing about 50 acres.
And on TUESDAY, the 1st of April
next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be
exposed for Sale, at Public Auction, on the
premises—All the Right, Title, Interest and
Property, which the said William R. Robin-
son died seized in and to One Acre and One
Quarter of Land, situated in Newport, being
the Lot purchased of Samuel J. Potter, Esq.
—Conditions of Sale made known at the
times and places before mentioned.

ANN ROBINSON, Adm'r.

Newport, March 14, 1806.

HEMP, DUCK, & IRON.

EARL & ALLSTON,

At their Store on HANDY'S Wharf, offer for
Sale.

A FEW Tons of St. Petersburg's clean Hemp
Russia and Raven's Duck.
Russia and Philadelphia Bar-Iron.
14 Tierces New Rice; 20 half-barrels Beef; Mo-
lasses by the hoghead; and as usual, an extensive
assortment of Ship-Chandlery, &c.
Newport, October 11, 1805.

FOR SALE BY

MEIN & ROGERS,

THE Cargo of the Brig Lucinda, Capt. Haw,
from Jamaica, consisting of 174 hogheads
4th-proof Rum.
Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given to those indebt-
ed to I. and J. AUSTIN, that six months
have elapsed, since we advertised for them to call
and pay what they owed:—They are again, in
the most friendly manner, called on to make speedy
payment, that we may be enabled to close their
affairs; and save us the disagreeable necessity of
employing an Attorney, to collect the money yet
unpaid. Those indebted are desired to call on
either of the subscribers, or JOSEPH AUSTIN, at
JOHN SHEARMAN'S Store.

DAVID BUFFUM,

SAMUEL THURSTON.

Newport, 2d mon. 26th, 1806.

THE Subscriber having been duly ap-
pointed administrator on the estate of his
Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of New-
port, in the state of Rhode-Island, merchant, de-
ceased, and having given bond according to law,
for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby re-
posed in him, requests all persons who are indebt-
ed to said estate to make immediate payment; and
all those who have any demands against it, to ex-
hibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, Adm'r.

Newport, June 22, 1805.

NOW Landing, at Long-Wharf; the
Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHING-
TON, from St. Petersburg, consisting of
90 Tons clean Hemp;
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Do.
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches
square.
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.

Russia and Raven's Duck, of the first Quality,
for sale, by

SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN,
For Cash, or unquestionable Notes only, at
either Bank.

Newport, November 7, 1805.

WILLIAM CROOKE

Offers for Sale,

AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hoghead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and } Brandy per pipe;
4th do. Barcelona
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hoghead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Also a general and large assortment of Groce-
ries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and
Retail.
Newport, Oct. 2, 1804.

FOR SALE,

A FLOOR PFW, in the Rev. JOSHUA
BRADLEY'S Meeting-House.—Enquire at
the office of the Newport Mercury.
Dec. 7. 1805;

T O L E T,

A HOUSE on the Point pleasantly
situated, with a good Well of Water and
large Cellar, on reasonable terms. Possession given
immediately. Apply to

JOHN SHEARMAN,

Who has just Received, and for Sale, a
supply of new Goods, bought with Cash at Bos-
ton.—Also one Bale of Blankets—very cheap.
Newport, 11th mo. 22d, 1805.

FOR SALE,

And possession immediately given,
STORE, No. 78, Thames street—one of
the most convenient and best situated stores
in Newport, for any kind of business.—For terms
apply to
JOHN HAZARD, jun.
South-Kingstown, Dec 4, 1805.

S. M A L B O N E,

Offers for Sale the following Articles, at his Store
No. 51, Thames-Street,

BEST Holland's Gin per Pipe.

Glass Ware (assorted) per box.

Linsens per do. or piece.

Ticklenburgs per do. or do.

Ille-of-France Indigo per cut.

Do. Sugar per bag.

Havanna brown and white Sugars per box.

With a general Assortment of Groceries at Re-
tail.
Newport, Dec 13, 1805.

N E W G O O D S.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,
Have just received, in addition to their former assort-
ment, a supply of new Goods, purchased in New-
York with cash, which they are determined to
sell as low by wholesale or retail, as can any-
where be purchased in Newport; among which
are,

EXCELLENT
Dutch black Cloth
Best superfine English
blue and black, and
mixed ditto
Second and low-priced
ditto
Superfine black, and o-
ther Cambrics
Fine flaring Cottons
Irish Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Cam-
brics
Mens fine cotton Hose
Mens black and white
English Silk ditto
Mens white and black
silk Gloves
Black Crapes, Parasoles,
Threads, Tapes, Pins,
&c.
Durants and Ruffells
Fine and common Flan-
nel
2 dozen excellent Lute-
ring Umbrellas
Newport, June 4, 1805.

Now Landing from the Brig Hope, and for sale,

By JOSEPH LYON,

At his Wharf

FOUR thousand bushels of Liverpool Salt,
Eighty Crates of Liverpool assorted Ware,
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.

He has also for sale,

A quantity of Pitch and Tar.

FOR SALE,

FORTY Hogheads excellent Retailing Ma-
lasses.—For terms apply to
JOHN HAZARD, jun.
South-Kingstown, Jan. 20, 1806.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CABOONE & SON,

At No. 41, Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boiled or unboiled

Best London White-Lead.

Spanish Browns.

Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do;

Stone and Spruce-Yellow.

Red Lead Patent Yellow.

Verdigrease; Prussian-Blue.

Gold and Silver Leaf.

Letharge White Vitriol.

Painter's Brushes and Tools.

Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.

Spirits of Turpentine.

Bright and Black Varnish.

Window-Glass and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry
properly prepared.

By sending the Dimension of a House, Room,
Vessel, &c. &c. their distant customers may be sup-
plied with a sufficient quantity of Colours for any
work at the shortest notice, with directions to
use them.
April 19, 185.

NATHANIEL DEARBORN,

Book-Binder and Stationer,

HAS taken the Chamber over Messrs. Main
and Rogers Store, No. 77 in Thames-street,
where the Book-binding Business will be carried
on in its various branches; Account-Books, with
or without steel backs, ruled to any pattern. Any
orders in the above business will be executed with
punctuality and dispatch.

He has for Sale,

An assortment of Stationary; among which are
the

POETRY.

THE MORALITY of the following lines are not inferior to the spirit of **POKES** which breathes throughout it.

THE TEAR.

HOW seldom, in this desert vale,
Congenial happiness we find;
Seldom, that friendship's ready gale
Re-animates the drooping mind!
Some passing breeze, to sorrow dear,
Dries but awhile the bitter tear!

Scarce bud the wishes of the heart,
When, blighted by disaster, they die;
We feel the sun of bliss depart,
And o'er our fairest prospects sigh!
Some passing breeze, to sorrow dear,
Dries but awhile the bitter tear!

Ah! when, to ills no more a prey,
Shall yet the wearied soul repose?
Soon and behold earth's toilsome day
An everlasting sabbath close!
Fresh from the tree of life, is near
The breeze that dries the bitter tear!

SATURDAY'S MONITOR.

No. LXVI.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

ON TRUST IN GOD.

THOUGH man circuit about with ever
To many ambiguous turnings, yet like a
disunited element he is never at quiet repose
till he makes up to the centre of his soul,
his God. All things that put him out of the
quest of heaven are but interferences, di-
versions, and disturbances. Though the
pleasures, profits, and honors of this world
may sometimes shuffle him out of his usual
course, yet he wavers up and down in trouble,
and is never at rest till he returns to his
wonted joy and inward happiness: there it is
that his centre points, and there his circle is
bounded; in God, as in the root, are the
causes of all felicity.—All the oriental lustre
of the richest gems, all the enchanting beau-
ties of exterior shape, the exquisite of all
forms, the loveliness of colour, the harmony
of sound, the heat and clarity of the enliven-
ing sun, the heroic virtue of the bravest
minds, with the purity and quickness of the
highest intellect, are all emanations from the
Supreme Deity.—If we find any thing in the
creature that is but faintly amiable, we may
be sure in God to find it in immense perfec-
tion.—Abraham's beauty, Jonathan's love,
David's valor, Solomon's wisdom, the pru-
dence of Augustus, the eloquence of Cicero,
with whatsoever else we most admire, the
purity of virgins, the innocence of wisdom,
and the intelligence of all.

Is it not wonderful that the brittle, weak,
and short-lived pleasures of this world should
captivate the soul, which, as fire flies upward
is naturally formed to ascend to beatitude in
its great Creator?—A full delight in earthly
things argues a neglect of heavenly. If I
trust to the former, I may surely suspect my-
self of a confidence where there is no sta-
bility.

Pocket and Family Bibles, &c.

Just received from Philadelphia, and for Sale
at the office of the *Newport Mercury*, as
cheap as at any Book-Store in America.

QUARTO and OCTAVO BIBLES, bound
in sheep, calf and Morocco, with with-
out Plates, some with *Osterwald's* Notes, at vari-
ous prices. Also,

POCKET BIBLES, printed on a beautiful
new type, and fine paper, in various bindings.

A beautiful Edition of the BIBLE, in 4 vols.
octavo, printed on a large fair type, and fine wove
paper.—This is the most convenient Bible, for
Family use, ever published, as the volumes are of
a convenient size for use, and the type as large as
in folio Bibles, and four persons can be using the
different Volumes at the same time—it is peculiar-
ly well calculated for the use of aged persons, and
of those who have weak eyes.

May be had as above.

WATTS'S *Prayers and Hymns*, printed on a
large type and good paper, suitable for aged per-
sons—and some very small, convenient for the
pocket.—Also, *CHURCH PRAYER-BOOKS*,
various editions, some in octavo, on a large type,
and some very small, in various bindings.
Newport, March 1, 1806.

FOR SALE, BY JAMES PERRY,

At Store No. 3. On his Wharf,

Fourteen Hundred Bushels of best Turk's-Island
SALT.

Five Thousand Weight of smoked Pork
Hams, very excellent.
Fresh superfine Flour by the barrel.
Souchong and bohea Tea by the dozen or single
pound.

Brown Sugar and Coffee by the small quantity.
A new supply of Boat's Oars.
Also may be had, Storage for all kinds of
Goods—in excellent Stores—warranted clear from
the high Tides.
Newport, March 7, 1806.

FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred and Fifty Barrels of the
best Quality North-Carolina TAR, on
James Perry's Wharf—Apply to
STEPHEN T. NORTHAM,
Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

JAMES CENTER

Has just Received, and for Sale,
An Assortment of New GARDEN SEEDS, at his
Shop, No. 111, opposite General Martin's,

Please from Mr. Bur-
rington Anthony,
Portsmouth.

EARLY Charlton
Spanish Dwarf
Two-podded
Large Marrowfat
English do.
Early Turner
Jedman Dwarf
Green Prussian

White and red Onion
Scarlet and blood Beet
Large Parsnip
Orange Carrot

Cabbage:
Early Dutch
Sugar-Loaf
Early Battersea
Large Drumhead
Savoy

Beans:
3 kinds of English Beans
Cranberry, white, cal-
knife and whippy
Bush do.
White, six-weeks, and
Refugee do.
Radish:
Salmon, Scarlet and
early-short
Turnip:
Early Dutch, Dedham
and French do.
Spinage:
Broad-leaved and
prickly do.
Cucumber:
Early long, green and
prickly do.
Bush and long-neck
Squash.
Double-Parsley
Sweet-Marjoram
Thyme, Summer-Savo-
ry, Sage, Nasturtium,
&c. &c.

Newport, March 7, 1806.

To be SOLD, or LET,

And possession given the 25th of this month,

THAT pleasantly situated FARM, in
the town of Middletown, belonging to
the subscriber, about three miles distance
from the State-House, now occupied by
George Hathaway, which extends from the
main well-road to the water on the river;
consisting of about 230 acres of good Land,
which lays very convenient for obtaining
Manure, from an extensive shore, belonging
to the Farm; with suitable Buildings in
good repair.—The Land is well fenced, with
an excellent young Orchard, containing be-
tween four and five acres of the best Fruit-
Trees.—For terms apply to

JOHN C. SCOTT.

Newport, March 14, 1806.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.

Do. Gin.

St. Croix Rum per hoghead.

Sugar in barrels and boxes.

Molasses by the hoghead.

300 bushels of Turke's-Island Salt.

Flour per barrel.

80 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.

FOR SALE,

TWO LOTS of LAND, situated on
Easton's Point, with a good Well of Water
thereon.—For further particulars and terms apply to
JAMES MITCHELL.

Who has for SALE,

1500 Weight of Salt PORK—and a
Horse-Cart.
Newport, 14th of 3d Month, 1806.

THE Directors, appointed to build the
BRIDGE at Howland's Ferry, are desirous
of obtaining information of the prices at which
common STONE may be procured, for filling up
the River at Howland's Ferry, to low-water mark.

All persons therefore are hereby notified, That
the subscriber will attend at the Ferry-House of
Col. Cook, in Tiverton, from the 24th day of
March inst. to the 29th, to receive Proposals in
Writing, signed by the Contractor, stating the
number of Cords of Stone, which each individual
will agree to furnish, and the price per cord, cal-
culating a cord to contain 25 cubic feet.

Persons in the vicinity of Newport, may leave
their Proposals at his House in Town.

D. LYMAN,

One of the Directors.

Newport, March 14, 1806.

FOR SALE,

THE noted stand which has been occu-
pied as a Tavern, for a number of years
past, by Warner and Dunbar, in Belcher-Town,
in the county of Hampshire (Mass.) containing
50 acres, under good improvement, with a con-
venient House, two Barns and Out-Houses; also
excellent water conveyed from a spring that never
fails, within one mile of the Meeting-House in
said town, and within 80 rods of a good grist and
saw-mill. Payment will be made easy for the
purchase, viz. one-half down, the remainder in
yearly payments of 300 dollars each.

ELISHA WARNER.

Belcher-Town, March 4, 1806.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the 14th day of April, A. D. 1806, at XI o'clock,
A. M. subject to a Mortgage and the Widow's
Right of Dower,

ALL the Right, Title and Interest, of
William Shaw, late of Newport, in the
county of Newport, mariner deceased, in a certain
Lot of Land consisting of about two acres, and
situated in Newport aforesaid, on the east side of
Thames-street, directly south of the estate occupied
by Capt. John Cahoon.—The sale will take place
upon the premises, when and where the conditions
of sale will be communicated.

GOLD S. SILLIMAN, Adm'r.

Newport, March 14, 1806.

TO BE LET,

And possession given the 25th of March inst.

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in Broad-street, now improved by Mr. Oli-
ver Furs, as a Boarding-House, with a barn,
crib, &c. &c.—Also about 37 acres of excellent
Land in the vicinity of the town of Newport,
formerly the property of Edward Simmons, Esq.
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Newport, March 14, 1806.

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tons; a handsome assortment of furniture chintz
and calicoes—some 4-quarter London prints: cot-
ton and silk chambray madras; silk shawls; India
manufactured white and buff do.; 4 4 and 6-4
white and coloured camel hair do. Madras: Lun-
gee, banno, linen and cotton handkerchiefs; black,
olive slate, buff, pink and blue cambrics; linen do.
7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens; bombazets; duroys; du-
rants; ruffs and calimancoes; black, white and
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Interest, and property, of which William R.
Robinson late of Newport, deceased, died seized
in and to a Tract of Land, situated in South-
Kingstown, containing about 50 acres.

And on TUESDAY, the first of April
next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be
exposed for Sale, at Public Auction, on the
premises—All the Right, Title, Interest and
Property, which the said William R. Robin-
son died seized in and to One Acre and One
Quarter of Land, situated in Newport, being
the Lot purchased of Samuel J. Potter, Esq.
—Conditions of Sale made known at the
times and places before mentioned.

ANN ROBINSON, Adm'r.

Newport, March 14, 1806.

HEMP, DUCK, & IRON.

EARL & ALLSTON,

At their Store on HANDY'S Wharf, offer for
Sale.

A FEW Tons of St. Petersburg's clean Hemp
Russia and Raven's Duck.

Russia and Philadelphia Bar-Iron.

14 Tierces New Rice; 20 half-barrels Beef; Mo-

lasses by the hoghead; and as usual, an extensive

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Newport, October 11, 1805.

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MEIN & ROGERS,

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from Jamaica, consisting of 174 hogheads
4th-proof Rum.

Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

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have elapsed, since we advertised for them to call
and pay what they owed.—They are again, in
the most friendly manner, called on to make speedy
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DAVID BUFFUM,

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pointed administrator on the estate of his
Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of New-
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for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby re-
posed in him, requests all persons who are indebt-
ed to said estate to make immediate payment; and
all those who have any demands against it, to ex-
hibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, Adm'r.

Newport, June 22, 1805.

NOW Landing, at Long-Wharf; the
Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHING-
TON, from St. Petersburg, consisting of

90 Tons clean Hemp;

45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.

30 Do. new Sable Do. }

15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches

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2 Do. Yellow Tallow.

2 Do. Flax.

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For Cash, or unquestionable Notes only, at
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Newport, November 7, 1805.

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Offers for Sale,

AN assortment of genuine Wines.

Jamaica Spirits per hoghead.

St. Croix Rum per do.

Best Holland Geneva per pipe.

1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and } Brandy per pipe;

4th do. Barcelona }

30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.

An assortment of good Teas.

Bourbon Coffee per bag.

Brown Sugar per hoghead, box or barrel.

Cotton per bale.

Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.

Pigtail per roll.

York Soap per box.

Also a general and large assortment of Groce-
ries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and
Retail.

Newport, Oct. 2, 1804.

FOR SALE,

A FLOOR PFW, in the Rev. JOSHUA
BRADLEY'S Meeting-House.—Enquire at
the office of the *Newport Mercury*.
Dec. 7, 1805;

T O L E T,

A HOUSE on the Point pleasantly
situated, with a good Well of Water and
large Cellar, on reasonable terms. Possession given
immediately. Apply to

JOB SHEARMAN,

Who has just Received, and for Sale, a
supply of new Goods, bought with Cash at Bos-
ton.—Also one Bale of Blankets—very cheap.
Newport, 11th mo. 22d, 1805.

FOR SALE,

And possession immediately given,
STORE, No. 78, Thames-street—one of
the most convenient and best situated stores
in Newport, for any kind of business.—For terms
apply to
JOHN HAZARD, jun.
South-Kingstown, Dec 4, 1805.

S. MALBONE.

Offers for Sale the following Articles, at his Store
No. 51, Thames-Street,

BEST Holland's Gin per Pipe.

Glass Ware (assorted) per box.

Linens per do. or piece.

Ticklenburgs per do. or do.

Ille-of-France Indigo per cwt.

Do. Sugar per bag.

Havanna brown and white Sugars per box.

With a general Assortment of Groceries at Re-
tail.

Newport, Dec 13, 1805.

NEW GOODS.

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At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,
Have just received, in addition to their former assort-
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York with cash, which they are determined to
sell as low by wholesale or retail, as can any-
where be purchased in Newport; among which
are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth

Best superfine English

blue and black, and

mixed ditto

Second and low-priced

ditto

Superfine black, and o-

ther Cambrics

Fine fluting Cottons

Irish Linens and Dispers

Velvets and cotton Cam-

brics

Mens fine cotton Hose

Mens black and white

English silk ditto

Mens white and black

silk Gloves

Black Capes, Parasoles,

Threads, Tapes, Pins,

&c.

Durants and Ruffs

Fine and common Flan-

nel

2 dozen excellent Lute-

ring Umbrellas

Newport, June 4, 1805.

Now Landing from the Brig Hope, and for sale,

By JOSEPH LYON,

At his Wharf

FOUR thousand bushels of Liverpool Salt,

Eighty Crates of Liverpool assorted Ware,

Six Chaldrons of good Coal.

He has also for sale,

A quantity of Pitch and Tar.

FOR SALE,

FORTY Hogheads excellent Retailing Ma-

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JOHN HAZARD, jun.

South-Kingstown, Jan. 20, 1806.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boiled or unboiled

Best London White-Lead.

Spanish Brown.

Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do;

Stone and Spruce-Yellow.

Red Lead Patent Yellow.